



EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1893.

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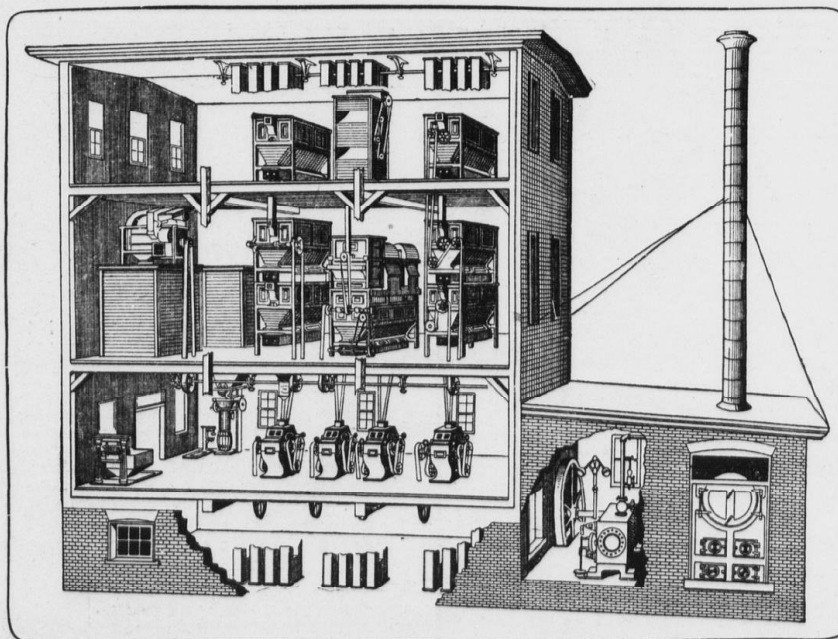
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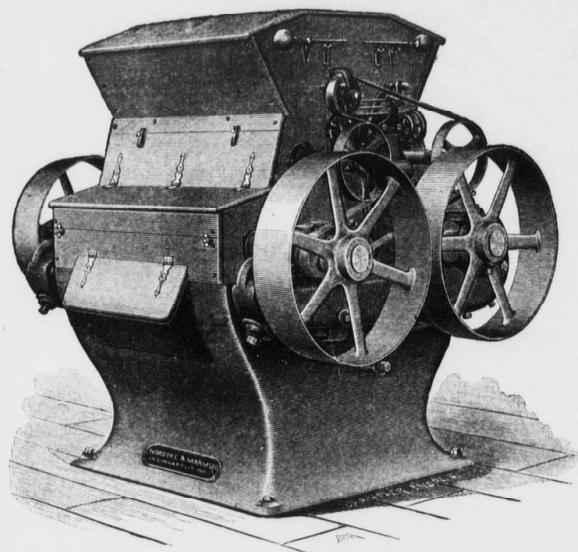
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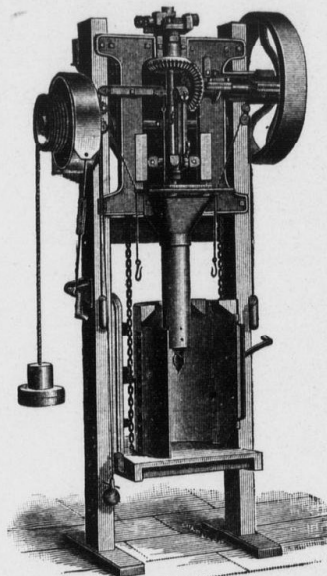


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Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

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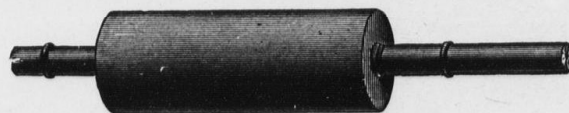
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ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

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— 36 YEARS EXPERIENCE. —

I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

OLD PICKS DRESSED AND RETURNED PROMPTLY

New Picks will be sent to all parts of the country on trial, and if not first-class, return them at my expense.

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To any miller who has never had any of my work I will dress Six Picks Free of charge.

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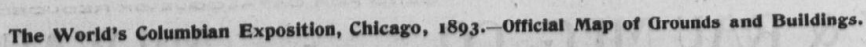


This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, post-paid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, \$1.00. Address,

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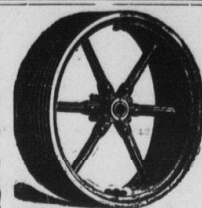
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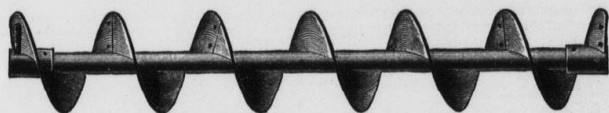
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Manilla Rope Transmission Outfits Complete.

Sheaves, Pulleys, etc. up to 120 inches diameter, 60 inches face.



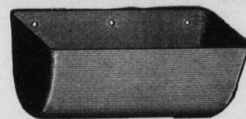
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LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

"South Bend"
Wood Split Pulleys,
with Iron Hubs
and Iron Bushings.
Will not slip on shaft.
No danger from fire.

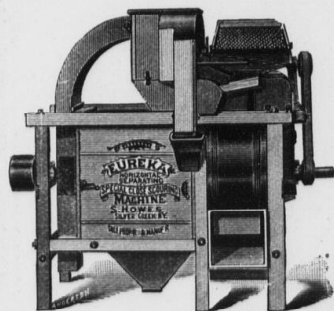


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Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

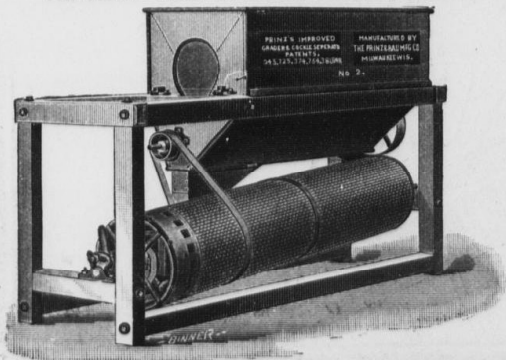


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BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

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Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly,

JAMES McDANIEL.

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Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

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Associations.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Meeting of Executive Committee.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, APRIL 25th, 1893.

To Members of Miller's National Ass'n.

GENTLEMEN:—The third quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held at Chicago, Saturday, April 22nd, all members of the Committee being present.

The settlement for members of the Association with the claimants, under the patent of S. M. Brua, details of which were reported to you by circular dated February 16th, 1893, was ratified.

The subject of claims of W. E. Lee, under letters patent of the U. S., No. 155,874, October 12th, 1874, upon cockle separating machinery, and his suits against twelve members of this association, alleging infringement of his rights, received careful consideration. The attorney having charge of the defense of these suits was present, and new and strong evidence was presented. The Committee was impressed with the invalidity of this patent, and decided not to entertain the question of a settlement, believing that Mr. Lee will be defeated.

The status of defense in the suits of Russell vs. Kendall & Co. and Kern & Son, (based on Middlings Purifiers manufactured by the Geo. T. Smith M. P. Co.), was found satisfactory.

The settlement of complaint of Stern & Son vs. W. A. Greene, of Providence, R. I., was reported, Mr. Greene having confessed judgment in the suit entered by this association and paid an amount satisfactory to Stern & Son.

A complaint was presented by the Alton Roller Milling Co., Alton, Ill., against Louis Redd, of Columbus, Ga., which was referred to the Secretary, with instructions to secure adjustment without resorting to litigation, if possible.

The treasury of the Association was found to be in excellent condition, sufficient funds being on hand to meet the necessities of the Association in defending the numerous patent suits against members now under way. The Secretary's report showed that the drafts for annual dues for 1893 had been promptly honored by the members.

The affairs of the Millers' Tracing Bureau were found to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. During the past year this organization has accomplished great good, and given uniform satisfac-

tion to its members. The number of sacks of export flour traced during the year aggregate about one and one-half million.

Arrangements were made by the Executive Committee for the Annual Convention of the Association, which will be held, as heretofore announced, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, June 7th. The particulars regarding the convention will be given in another circular.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

17th Annual Convention.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association will be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 7th, 1893. The club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel have been engaged for the occasion, and arrangements made for the entertainment at the hotel of all the members who desire to stop there. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., and the meeting will be a strictly business one, no programme of special papers or addresses having been prepared, as it is believed that members of the Association in attendance will prefer to have a session lasting but one day, in order to give all as much time as possible, while in the city, for visiting the World's Columbian Exposition. The reports of officers will be presented during the forenoon session and will furnish much that should be of interest to millers. In the afternoon general business will be in order, at which time members will have an opportunity to introduce and discuss any beneficial measures that they wish to bring to the attention of the trade, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will conclude the session, unless the business should require a meeting on the following day.

Messrs. Drake, Parker & Co., proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, have agreed to reserve accommodations for all who will make the necessary arrangements at once, and an effort will be made to reserve rooms for those who may file requests up to June 1st. Early action is very desirable.—"First come, first served" will be the rule, and all who apply for rooms by May 15th may feel sure of comfortable quarters. Engagements may be made for as long a time as desired, and may date from a time before the convention. The Grand Pacific Hotel is conducted strictly upon the American plan (the rate per day in-

cluding room and board). The minimum rate for those attending this convention is \$4.00 per day, for rooms without bath, good single rooms to be assigned, and \$5.00 per day for rooms with bath. Double rooms, if occupied by a single person, will cost the rate charged for two persons, less table board rates for one. If you wish to have accommodations reserved please notify me at the earliest possible moment stating the day and hour when you wish to take possession of your room, the length of time you wish to occupy it and the rate per day you will pay, whether you require room with bath or not, and any other information which will serve to aid in locating you comfortably and according to your desires. The Grand Pacific Hotel is too well known to require recommendation to most of our members. It is centrally located, and the means of getting to and from the Fair Grounds from this point are excellent.

It is probable that on the day after the Convention arrangements will be made to take the delegates to the Fair Grounds in the morning by one of the elegant steamers plying between the City and the Park giving a grand view of Chicago's lake front and the finest prospect of the Grounds obtainable. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Fair will be in perfect condition for visitors before June 1st and all of the exhibits in place before June 7th, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. A visit in the early part of June will be far preferable to one made later, after the weather becomes warm and the crowds increase. The railroads of the United States have fixed reduced rates of fare to Chicago and return, from all points, on and after May 1st.

It is hoped that all members of this Association who can arrange their affairs so as to visit the Exposition this summer, will come at the time of the Millers' National Convention, and join in a good business meeting, followed by a visit to the Fair during its most enjoyable time and under conditions which insure comfort and a pleasant time socially. Come and invite your neighbors to join in the trip.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.
Milwaukee, April 29th, 1893.

An interstate millers association has been organized at Spokane, Wash., comprising mill owners from Eastern Washington and Idaho, for the purpose of regulating prices.

THE WALKING DELEGATE IN AUSTRALIA.

The manner in which Trades Hall, a union organization, regulates all enterprise in Australia is illustrated by the following incident, which recently occurred there: A ship's calker from San Francisco, who had worked his way to Melbourne in a sailing vessel, called at the United States Consul General's office for assistance. He had applied for work in the docks of South Melbourne, and had proved his efficiency, but could not get employment until he joined the ship Calkers' Union, the entrance fee to which was £7. "Would the consul lend him the money?" After some questioning this was done, the man joined the union and was ordered to come to work the next day.

At one o'clock on the following afternoon he was again at the consul's office. "What are you doing here?" asked the official. "I gave you £7 yesterday to join the union and go to work. What have you done with the money?" "Oh, that's all right," replied the other. "I've been at work up to noon, but now I'm out for the day." "What do you mean by that?" "Well, I paid my fee and went to work on the stagings, and about noon, as I was whacking away and just getting warmed up, I heard a feller singing out from the dock: 'Here,' says he, 'what yer about over there?' I didn't pay no attention, except to say: 'Calking; what d'yer suppose?' when he calls out again: 'I say,' he says, 'just come out of that!'" "Who the h—be you?" says I. "I'll let yer know jolly quick who I be," says he, "if yer don't come over here." Waal, so I starts for the dock calk'lating to put a head on the snoozer, but he says, "bring your tools for yer won't need 'em no more to-day." So I fetched along the tools and says to him: "What do yer want?" "Come to the boss," he says, and he takes me up to the office, end of the dock, and he says: "Why don't yer watch these new men and see that they work properly?" "What's the matter with him," says the boss, "and what business is it of yours, anyhow?" "Don't yer know me?" says the feller, mad as a hornet. "I'm the walking delegate for the Calkers' Union, and I want such work as this man's doing stopped, and I expect you to see to it," "What's the matter with my work?" says I. "How many feet have you done already to-day?" says the delegate. "A trifle over a hundred feet," says I.

"You'll find out, young feller," says the man, "that a hundred feet a day is all you can do." "All I can do," says I; "why, darn your eyes, I can do twice that." "Not in Melbourne, you can't," says the delegate. "A hundred feet's the limit by union regulations, and as you have done that, you can leave for the day." So here I am with my eight hours' pay for four hours' work. There's some fellers on that job working at the rate of only forty feet a day, but they get the same wages. That's the way they do things in Australia—a lax, shiftless cuss gets as much as a good man. Do as little as you want to and no fault found. Do your best and you get pulled up for it.—Fine idea, ain't it?" A month later the man came and repaid the £7 and a month after that called to say good-bye. He was returning to San Francisco. "Australia's a soft thing for a duffer," he remarked, "but I should be a duffer myself if I staid here long."—S. D. in N. Y. Times.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

MILLERS are gradually becoming more like doubting Thomas. They prefer to see a thing practically demonstrated before persuading themselves to purchase. This is not to be wondered at, as nothing is more puzzling to the average miller than to have a half dozen mill-furnishing men approach him with their "best machine on earth," each claiming to be better than the rest, with a strong guarantee to that effect. Every one knows that a contest to prove which line of machinery is positively the best would be next thing to impossible. The grades of wheat may vary, besides each is in the hands of different men altogether, each of which having his own peculiar ideas about operating a mill. Thus it is impossible to make any true comparison. The course he will probably pursue to convince himself as to the relative merits of the various specifications and propositions laid before him, is to inspect mills in operation using the combination of machinery as outlined. While the general results of all the mills that are being shown him, may suit him taken as a whole, there may be incidental machines in each that may suit his fancy in preference to others. Possibly his conclusion may be that either one of the representative firms are responsible parties and he decides to give it to the lowest bidder, taking also into consideration which one will offer him the best and easiest terms.

**

Don't imagine that you will ever get through learning in the mill. Those who work under you must be made to feel that their suggestions are kindly received, well appreciated and given credit for. About the worst attitude that one can take is to listen to what another may bring up, but avoiding as much as possible the adoption merely because they happen to come from who is beneath you. A second miller will certainly take greater pride in fulfilling his duties, providing he sees one or another of his pet schemes carried out, or at least given a trial. The best of regulated mills is where the head miller and his seconds work together in bringing about changes. I have known apprentices who displayed a great deal of inventive knowledge, and needed only a little encouragement to make them deeply interested in the welfare of the mill as well as the head miller.

It is but natural for any one to store up ideas of their own and others as well, to wait for the first opportunity to give them a trial. If they are denied the privilege by their superior to have one or the other carried

into practice, they are likely to remain close-mouthed as to offering any suggestions when they may be timely made and of particular benefit or relief.

A head miller who will make a confidant and friend of his men can always depend on their co-operation as well as their most faithful attendance. He must, at the same time, impress them that he is at the head and that he must be looked upon as responsible for everything about the mill.

**

Many people are at a loss to understand what is meant by motion being with or against the sun. An upright shaft of a machine of any kind runs with the sun when it revolves in the same direction that the sun takes from east to south and then to west. This will apply to machinery located in that part of the sphere north of the equator. When we get south of the equator the order is reversed. A great many make a mistake by referring to a horizontal machine as running with or against the sun. Horizontal machines should always be distinguished as being right-hand or left-hand—that is running to the right or to the left when standing at head end of the machine. These terms are also sometimes applied to upright machines, for instance, running with the sun would be called right-hand, and against the sun left-hand.

**

It is not uncommon to find some people rather mixed when ordering a steel conveyor. As a rule they make a special drawing to explain which way they desire the flights or screw placed on the shaft. The simplest way, and one which has always been in use among millwrights, is to designate them as being either right-hand or left-hand. A conveyor with the flight running in the same direction as a wood screw or auger would be considered right-hand; the reverse would be left-hand. When a conveyor is to be made to carry grain in opposite directions however, or from two extremes to a point within, it is always best to make a sketch of it.

THE USE OF BANK CHECKS.

THE universal use of bank checks in commercial affairs, has brought about some legal conditions which are not always thoroughly understood. The peculiar principles of law which apply to bank checks, arise, for the most part, out of the peculiar nature of those instruments. They are orders for the payment of money; nothing more, and nothing less. It is therefore apparent that their value rests upon two conditions. First, the state of accounts between the drawer and the bank, and second, the solvency of the

bank. There are few, if any business men, who do not know that if a check is not "good" it does not alter the relations between the parties to it. The mistakes which are made, and which are of the most moment, are those which arise out of misapprehension of the legal status of "good" checks.

In the first place, in and of itself, a check is not treated in law, as payment. Its acceptance does not discharge the obligation for which it is given. For instance, the acceptance of a check in payment of an account does not discharge the liability of the debtor, on the account, and substitute therefor a new liability on the check, unless the check be accepted as payment. This may result, however, either by express agreement, or by the custom of trade. If the parties have traded together and established a custom of treating checks as payment, then the check is the same as money as between the parties.

If a check is accepted as payment, either by express acceptance or by custom, the creditor assumes thereby, the risk of the solvency of the bank upon which the check was drawn. If there be any fault in the check itself, or if payment be refused for lack of funds on hand to meet it, the loss is upon the one who received it in lieu of money.

Another matter in connection with the use of bank checks which is of some interest, is the attachment of extrinsic conditions to them. It happens not infrequently, that disputes arise between debtor and creditor as to the amount of an account. In many of such cases, the debtor seeks to close the matter by forwarding a check for the amount claimed by him, and endorsing upon it, "payment in full of account to date." Many suppose that the acceptance of such a check is also an adoption of the condition. This is not the fact. Such a condition as that given above is absolutely inoperative. Upon its face it assumes to be a recital of a fact. If the fact recited is not true, of course the recital binds no one, and a question of fact is always subject to proof. Like a receipt, it is only *prima facie* evidence, and it may be disproved, if in fact it is not true. If the check should be made to read, "Pay to the order of John Jones Five Dollars if he will accept the same in full payment of all claims against me, otherwise pay him nothing" it would stand upon a very different basis, for by presenting such a check for payment, the payee would be obliged to accept the condition. If he did not disclaim the condition he would be stopped from claiming that he did not accept it, and if he repudiated it, the

bank would have no authority to pay him.

Another matter, familiar perhaps, but of vital importance in the use of checks, is the diligence which must be used in presenting them for payment. When a man gives his check upon funds in his bank, he has a right to presume that it will be presented for payment at the first practicable moment. This is interpreted in the light of business customs, and a man is presumed to draw his checks with reference to them. Whatever may be the custom of the place, governs the particular case. If there is no clearing house, presentation must be made on the day the check is drawn, if drawn during banking hours. If there is a clearing house time is allowed for that. If sent away, it must promptly be put in course of collection. If due diligence is not used, the effect is to relieve the drawer of liability on his check—it simply reduces his liability to the original debt, and if by reason of any delay in presentation, the drawer is subjected to any prejudice, from the insolvency of the bank or any similar cause, he is relieved from liability entirely. These considerations are on subjects which arise in daily practice, in the use of checks on banks, and they are selected at random as being of general interest because of their practical bearing.

USE OF TRADE JOURNALS.

A member of a large hardware jobbing house in Chicago very recently remarked to the writer, "Had I enough salesmen to cover the whole of the country tributary to this distributing point, I should nevertheless continue to keep the firm name prominently before the trade in reliable journals. It not only makes the country trade familiar with it, but it also makes the far away merchant feel acquainted with me to see our name from week to week or month to month in the trade paper he patronizes. Furthermore, it serves as an introduction to our traveling men and so paves the way for business with new customers." Thus the salesman approaches the merchant, "I represent the hardware house of so and so," "Oh, yes, I see their name frequently in the trade paper I take, and feel almost acquainted with them, etc." If the trade generally would bestow a little more time to the perusal of the trade journals—a majority I believe do so, there is no question but that the readers would be more or less benefited by the hints and points suggested by practical men in their own line of business,—

Industrial World.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

An Interesting Discussion at the Recent Conference of Railroad Commissioners. — The Practice in Various States.

(Correspondent of Commercial Bulletin)

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1893.—

One of the most interesting discussions at the recent conference of State Railroad Commissioners here was that on demurrage charges by the railroads for delays in unloading freight cars. The question was raised by Mr. E. L. Freeman, the Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island, who submitted the following questions:

"First. What is a reasonable time to allow for unloading cars in freight yards; and what is a reasonable price for railroads to charge consignees per day as demurrage?"

"Second. Should the time which railroads may occupy in transporting freight be limited; and should the railroads be charged demurrage for failure to transport and deliver freight within such specified time?"

Mr. Freeman, in discussing these questions, declared that the railroad association now existing sent their agent into Rhode Island to fix the rate of demurrage, and if cars were not unloaded within twenty-four hours \$1 per day was charged. He said that ninety-six hours were allowed in Massachusetts, and that in Connecticut, while notice was given that cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours, yet no charge had been made. A bill had been introduced in the Legislature, on which he thought some advice might be obtained from the Railroad Commissioners present. The first section of the bill is as follows:

"No railroad company, owning or operating any railroad in this State, shall claim, demand or collect from any shipper or consignee of merchandise or freight, any sum, or damage, or charge for the delay or detention of cars in loading or unloading the same, or for car service or trackage, until ninety-six hours after the shipper or consignee has been notified that the cars have been placed and are accessible for the purpose of loading or unloading, Sundays and legal holidays excluded."

Mr. Freeman went on to say that the railroad had offered to compromise by giving forty-eight hours, and he thought they would be willing to give seventy-two hours. Another section of the bill in the Rhode Island Legislature prohibited charges for storage for less than two days, exclusive of holidays. Another section required copies of all the way bills on a consignment of freight in order to give validity to a freight lien, and the fourth section deals with delay by the railroads as follows:

"If any railroad company shall detain or retain possession of any merchandise, so that it is not

accessible to the consignees for more than ninety-six hours after it shall be received upon its line, then said railroad company shall rebate from the freight charges upon said merchandise at the same rate per diem in excess of said ninety-six hours as is charged, or permitted to be charged, in this Act for delay or detention of freight by consignees."

The subject was then taken up by other Commissioners present, and Mr. Dey, of Iowa, one of the ablest members of the Convention, remarked:

"Those matters have been a subject of controversy in our State and States adjoining ours for many years. The question came up before us once for adjudication, and as I recollect it, after very full discussion on the part of shippers and those receiving freight, our Commission held that forty-eight hours after the cars had been received and placed in a convenient position for unloading was the proper length of time that those cars should stand before charges for the use of cars commenced. In that discussion the Superintendent of one of our railroads, a rather large railroad, stated publicly, and under oath, that if in the management of his cars and in the management of his road he could have his choice he would have that rule strictly enforced. That was a statement made under oath, and made by a man who was intelligent and understood exactly what he was about. The effect has been, I believe—and it has come to be a custom—that forty-eight hours now is the time beyond which the railway companies ask or charge demurrage."

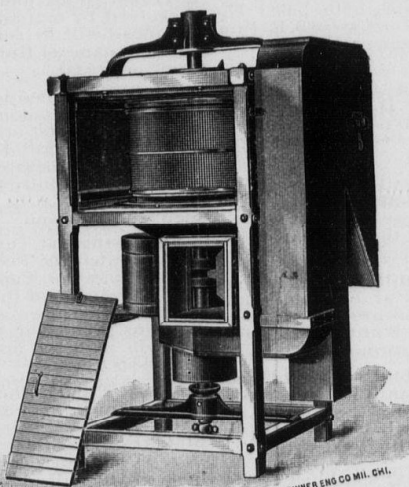
Commissioner Hill, of Virginia, declared that in his State there was a limit of forty-eight hours and \$1 per day demurrage. Commissioner Billings, of Michigan described the condition in his State as follows:

"The railroad companies in Michigan want to accommodate the people, and the people want to accommodate them, and they have adopted a uniform system by which demurrage is charged if the cars are detained over forty-eight hours. They do not call it forty-eight hours from the time the car reaches the yard, but from the moment it reaches the wagon track. Take salt, lime and hay and some other things, they are allowed thirty-eight hours or forty-eight hours; on some things they are allowed four days. But there is a uniform agreement among shippers and among railroad companies. There are some people who want a week, or two weeks, who would make freight houses of railroad cars if they could. This is why we like this system they have established among themselves. They give us better service than when you keep cars a long time; we can get cars quicker."

THE PROVOST WHEAT SCOURER AND POLISHER.

THE following description and accompanying illustration of a machine that is essentially necessary to complete a flour producing plant is of interest to our general readers. Any additional information can be had of the manufacturers, The Provost Manufacturing Co., Menominee, Mich., whose advertisement appears for the first time, in this issue. We are authorized to say that highly satisfactory tests of this machine have been had in Milwaukee mills.

The wheat enters the machine through an opening in the center of the head. It first passes between two discs covered with heavy hardened steel wire. The top disc is stationary and forms the head of the machine. The lower disc forms the head of a working cylinder; this cylinder is also covered with wire. The cylinder revolves in close contact with a slotted steel jacket



THE PROVOST WHEAT SCOURER AND POLISHER.

and inside of this jacket is a sheet iron closed case, leaving a space of 2 inches between the jacket and case. This space is connected at the lower end with the eye of the fan.

The opening in the head of the machine, where the wheat enters, is large enough to admit a free

circulation of air. The air passing in with the wheat is drawn out through the slotted jacket and, with it, all dirt and scourgings, the wheat passing on down and out through a spout where it is again subjected to a strong air current and all seed, small wheat, etc., taken out. The discs are adjustable, while the machine is in motion by means of a screw under the step. By raising on the screw it brings the discs in closer contact, thereby making the machine scour the grain more, or by lowering on the screw it will scour the grain less.

This also answers another purpose: There is a ring on the outer edge of the upper disc; when you raise the lower disc it brings the outer edge of the disc in closer contact with this ring, thereby closing the discharge and holding the wheat back. By this means the capacity of the machine can be

changed to do the same work on a light feed as well as on a heavy.

We claim, first, that we have the best machine for scouring and polishing wheat on the market.

It is the most perfectly ventilated.

It will not break any wheat.

It will discharge all dirt and scourgings, so you will not be obliged to put a rolling screen or some other device to take out dust and dirt, as you do after other machines.

It will scour smutty wheat perfectly.

It is built of the best steel iron and wood that can be procured and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and cheaply renewed. It will last for years. We guarantee this machine in every respect.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

(For the week ending, Tuesday, May 16, '93)

Although some rain has occurred to retard work a little, the past week has been generally favorable and a great amount of seeding has been done, but it will require several fair days to complete the work.

This (Tuesday) morning the weather is cloudless throughout the Mississippi valley and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and the high barometric pressure resting over this region gives great promise of fine growing and planting weather during the next three days at least. This week will, therefore, probably see all seeding complete, and a great deal of corn and potato ground planted. In the southern tier of counties some planting of these two crops has already been done. The ground is still too cold for any rapid growth, but no damage from rotting of spring grain has occurred, and all early sown fields are above the ground.

Winter wheat and rye have seldom been in such fine condition, and only very adverse conditions can prevent a good yield.

With no winterkilling, and an abundance of April rain, without damage from floods on bottom meadows, the prospects are that another heavy crop of hay will be grown; in fact there is now such a storage of moisture that it would require a very severe drouth to hurt the crop. Pasturage, while promising a strong, rich growth, is backward for want of warmth, but most stock has been turned out and is doing fairly well.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at less than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,

PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,

115 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

F. KOBEL will establish a flouring mill at Mulberry, Ark.

R. D. FLEMING will erect a roller process flouring mill at Warrenton, N. C.

THE UNION CITY (Tenn.) GRAIN Co. will probably rebuild its burned mill.

J. C. CARROLL & Co. will rebuild their burned flouring mill at Richmond, Ky.

THE flouring mill of Joseph Boyce of Wiloughby, O., was swept away by a flood, recently.

THE FARMERS MILLING Co. has incorporated at Marshall, Wash., to put in a flouring mill.

F. H. ROBERTS will build a grist mill, cotton gin, elevator and saw mill at Columbia, S. C.

ECKERT, SONS & ZURCH, grist mill owners, Yorktown, Texas, are about to dissolve partnership.

MILLER & BAZORE have commenced the erection of their roller flour mill at Harrison, Ark.

THE BOONE Co. Milling and Elevator Company of Columbia, Mo., has been organized; capital, \$4,500.

AN equipment of improved machinery has been placed in the Cox Flouring Mill at Lewisburg, W. Va.

HILL BROS. offer to erect an \$18,000 flouring mill at Wonewoc, Wis., provided a bonus of \$2,500 be forthcoming.

A LARGE flouring mill may be established at Dayton, Wash., power to run it being taken from the Tukanon river.

J. B. WARREN, T. J. Walker and others will erect at Durham, N. C., a roller-process flouring mill of 20 barrels capacity per day.

THE roller process flouring mill of Carroll & Co., Richmond, Ky., which was burned last month, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$20,000.

MAJ. J. F. STINNETT died suddenly at his home in Sherman, Tex., April 2d. Maj. Stinnett was president of the Diamond Milling Co.

JOHN DEMPSTER has been elected superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Knoxville City Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WALLOWA county farmers have organized an Alliance Milling and Mercantile Company at Enterprise, Or., with a capital stock of \$15,000.

THE BOWLING GREEN MILLING Co. will build a \$50,000 flouring mill at Bowling Green, Ky. The plant will have a daily capacity of 250 barrels.

M. B. POTTER & Co. expect to enlarge their Hitchcock, S. D., mill to 100 brls capacity during the coming

summer, and also to erect an elevator.

MR. MCGLOIN of Lincoln, Neb., has gone into partnership with Mr. D. S. Stewart in putting up a first-class flouring mill at Lanesboro, Minn.

THE flour and grist mill at Biloxi, Miss., which will have a daily capacity of 80 barrels, is nearing completion and will be started up at an early date.

THE old mill company at Warner, S. D., is something of the past. The new company consists of S. H. Jumper, O. A. Swanson and Robert Saunders.

THE Castalia flouring mill at Chamberlain, S. D., will soon be run by artesian well power, the contract having already been let for an eight-inch well.

HOPE, N. D., will have a new flouring mill. The mill will have a capacity of 75 brls per day, and will be provided with the very latest improved machinery.

A FARMER'S milling company has been organized at Fosston, Minn., and preparations are being made to erect a 75-brl mill at that place during the coming summer.

THE firm of Halsey & Banta, commission merchants in flour, grain, etc., New York, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by F. A. Halsey at 119 West street.

THE AVOCA MILLING Co. has been incorporated at Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., by Moses E. Buck, Delos W. Gallup, A. L. Zieley, and others, to manufacture and sell flour and feed. Capital \$20,000.

THE EAGLE ROLLER MILL Co. are building a line of eight elevators on the Northwestern Railway, in Minnesota and South Dakota, which will cost \$20,000, and increase their storage capacity 140,000 bushels.

THE firm of Gill & Wright, of Duluth, Minn., owners of the Duluth Roller Mills, have assigned. Liabilities \$67,000; assets estimated from \$75,000 to \$125,000. The Chicago squeeze in May wheat is said to be the cause.

THE SUPERIOR-DAKOTA ELEVATOR Co. has been organized at Superior, Wis., for the purpose of building a 500,000-bushel elevator in connection with the Grand Republic Mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. on Hughitt slip.

THE LIBERTY MILLS of Nashville, Tenn., are now operating the Union Mills in that city, in connection with their own plant, giving a combined daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, being the largest winter wheat mills in the United States.

THE proposed mill at Bottineau, N. D., is a go at last, with Robert Brander and John Manning as the parties who will build. Work will be begun as soon as the ground is

in condition, and it will be a mill of about 100 barrels capacity.

Z. J. CARTER & Co. are erecting a roller process flouring mill at Democrat, Buncombe county, N. C., on the waters of Big Ivy, 18 miles from Asheville. The mill will have a capacity of 40 barrels a day, and will cost about \$4,000.

OWING to the retirement of Mr. E. L. Miller from active business, the well known New York firm of Miller & Huber, flour jobbers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the firm name of Huber & Co. at the same address.

WE are indebted to the J. H. & D. Lake Co., of Massillon, O., for a combined useful and ornamental desk adjunct in the form of a paperweight. It is of glass, desirable in shape and size and beautifully displaying the business card of the firm. Gentlemen, we thank you.

THE farmers at Turner, Or., have incorporated the Red Star Milling and Storage Co. Capital stock \$12,000. The object of the farmers is to grind up their own wheat and sell the flour, thus saving the usual commission paid the miller, says the *Jefferson Review*.

It is said that the heirs of the owner of the mill that burned at Alden, Minn., will bring suit in the United States Court against the C. M. & St. P. R'y Co., to recover \$8,000 for the loss of the mill, it being claimed that the mill was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive.

B. F. MITCHELL & SON, engaged in the grain and milling business at Wilmington, N. C., made an assignment, May 1, to Dr. A. H. Baldwin. With the exception of a large debt secured by mortgage due the first National Bank, now in the hands of a receiver, the firm's indebtedness will not exceed \$6,000. No statement of assets was made.

FRANCISCO, PRIDE & WING, millers of Blue Earth City, it is said, have decided to move their plant from its present site on the Blue Earth river to the railroad track, the recent high water in the river has changed the channel so as to make the water power of no value. They will now erect a steam power mill large enough for a capacity of 300 barrels per day, if necessary.

KENDALL & SMITH, grain and mill men of Lincoln, Neb., have failed. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly \$300,000; assets unknown. There have been rumors afloat for several days to the effect that the firm had failed, and the sale of fifty-five elevators in Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, which developed several days since, emphasized the rumor. The firm, however, persistently denied that it was embarrassed and insisted that the sale simply meant it had availed itself of an opportunity to sell to advantage and that it pro-

posed to go out of the country grain-buying business and concentrate its energy and means on its milling interests. The charge is made that the firm was on the wrong side of the market in some recent heavy deals on the Chicago board of trade, but Mr. Kendall denies this.

THE Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company of Minneapolis, the majority of the stock of which is held by London capitalists, passed its annual dividend May 12. The letter to the stockholders says briefly:

"In view of the continued decline in the value of wheat, together with the unsettled state of the wheat and flour markets, the directors have decided not to pay any interim dividend on the preference and ordinary shares this half year, but they have every reason to hope that at the end of the financial year they will be able to pay a dividend of 8 percent on the preference shares. The managing director reports that the volume of business has been fully maintained and that the mills and other properties of the company have been kept in their usual high state of efficiency. The debenture interest due May 1 will be paid in due course."

FIRES.

THE flouring mill of Jas. Williamson recently burned at Pittsfield, Ill.; was insured for \$13,000.

AT Utica Pa., April 17, Grove & Hillier's flouring mills were burned. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$8,000.

THE BRUNING & ACKER MILLING Co.'s corn mills burned at Seymour, Ind., April 20; were insured for \$11,500.

AT Bellingham, Minn., April 24, the Northwestern Elevator was burned, and 100,000 bushels of wheat destroyed.

AT East Warren, Me., April 26, Packard Bros.' new steam mill and contents were burned. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

AT Visalia, Cal., April 28, the Visalia flour mill, owned by J. F. Fox, was totally burned. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$25,000.

AN elevator at Johnson, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire April 30. It was the property of Stair, Christensen & Case of Minneapolis.

AT Rock Hill, S. C., April 25, fire broke out in the flour and grist mill of J. R. Neisler, on North White st. The mill with its contents was completely destroyed. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$800.

THE old Galloway mill, situated about three miles northeast of Montfort, Wis., was destroyed by fire April 9. It was owned by J. B. Johnson, and was valued at about \$2,000; insurance, \$900.

THE Pullman (Wash.) roller mills were destroyed by fire May 9. Loss on buildings \$20,000; insurance \$10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown; no fire had been in the engine room for two days previous.

AT Alexander, Man., May 4, Fenwick's grain elevator, was burned

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

MAXIMUM LINES. - - - \$170,000.00.

C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.


Western
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$1,511,192.21.
 NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, \$861,376.55.
FIRE INSURANCE
 AT
MINIMUM RATES
 ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

The American Lloyds, New York.
 45 Underwriters, collectively representing \$25,000,000.00.
 Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, \$214,308.63.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.

SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

and building and contents are a total loss. The elevator was filled with wheat. The fire started from a defective joint in a stovepipe. Loss \$25,000.

The elevator at Westport, S. D., owned by Whallon & Co., of Minneapolis, burned April 20. It contained 13,000 bushels of wheat, nearly all covered by insurance. S. W. Narrengang and Salesbury Bros. of Minneapolis, had grain in the elevator and hold storage checks for the same.

At Kansas City, Mo., April 19, the Novelty Grain Elevator was burned. The building was vacated a few days ago, so no grain was lost. Loss on building \$20,000, and the Kansas City Electric Light Co. plant, which adjoined the elevator was badly damaged. Loss, \$5,000. The 8th street viaduct was damaged \$3,000.

APRIL FIRES.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada during April, as compiled from the daily records of the New York Commercial Bulletin, shows an aggregate of \$14,669,900.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first four months of 1893, as compared with same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January...	\$11,230,000	\$12,564,900	\$17,958,400
February...	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,500
March...	12,540,750	10,648,000	16,662,350
April	11,309,800	11,559,800	14,669,900
Totals.	\$44,307,150	\$46,686,700	\$59,210,550

AMONG the list of fires during April, involving a loss of \$10,000 and upward, are the following:

Richmond, Ky., flouring mill.....	\$15,000
Hanover, O., flouring mill.....	20,500
Ligonier, Ind., flouring mill and other	11,000
Forest, Ont., flouring mill.....	24,000
Summer Hill, Pa., flouring mill.....	10,000
Pittsfield, Ill., flouring mill.....	18,000
Union City, Tenn., grain mill.....	30,000
Ellsworth, Kans., flouring mill.....	25,000
Seaford, Del., flouring mill.....	10,000
Utica, Pa., flouring mill.....	10,000
Westport, S. D., grain elevator.....	18,000
Kansas City, Mo., grain elevator.....	28,000
Seymour, Ind., flouring mill.....	23,000
Bellingham, Minn., grain elevator.....	70,000
Visalia, Cal., flouring mill.....	40,000
Connersville, Ind., flouring mill.....	25,000
Total.....	\$377,500

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AS a rule, the sentiment of American business men and of American people is strongly in favor of the payment of debts, but the last Congress has flown squarely in the face of this honorable sense of moral duty in repudiating obligations of the Government, which are of even higher weight and sanction than its bonded debt.

Under the act of Congress of January 20, 1885, the French spoliation claims were referred to the Court of claims in order

to determine whether or not the Government was responsible for their payment. After the fullest argument and re-argument by the solicitor-general, the court decided that certain of these claims were released to France by the treaty of 1800 in settlement of the demands of France upon the Government of the United States for its failure to keep the treaty of 1778, under which France secured to us our independence; that the release of these claims, which were always acknowledged by France, was a use of private property for public purposes, and that under the provision of the Constitution giving just compensation for private property so used, such of the claims as have been tried and allowed are valid obligations of the United States.

For a number of years, especially when the Government was derelict in furnishing supplies as stipulated under treaties, the Indians committed depredations on the settlers in the West and South. Year after year, as the neglect of the Government to keep its treaties with them continued, the savages plundered and murdered these frontiersmen who stood between them and "civilization." Afterward a statute was passed empowering the Interior Department to examine each case and report it to Congress with recommendations as to the amount due. At great expense these sufferers then filed the evidence to establish their losses, and as a rule the department recommended payment of about one-half the actual loss sustained. Finally these claims were referred to the Court of Claims by the act of March 3, 1891, which declares that they shall be a charge upon the Treasury, and shall be paid out of the funds due under the treaties of the tribes which committed the depredations. Additional evidence was taken at heavy expense; the cases were regularly tried before the court, and decisions have been rendered that a few

hundred thousand dollars are due on these claims. But the sufferers obtained their judgments only to have them repudiated by Congress.

Under different acts of Congress the claims of loyal citizens in the South for stores and supplies taken and used by the Union forces for their subsistence have been referred to the Court of Claims, and upon full trial, with the question of loyalty as a jurisdictional issue, the court has judicially determined that they are void obligations of the United States to the extent of some hundred thousands of dollars.

All of these obligations were repudiated by the last House, which refused to appropriate the necessary funds to pay them.

In addition two judgements of the Supreme Court of the United States were repudiated with unblushing effrontery.

Now, the grave question comes home to every patriotic and thoughtful citizen as to where the line is to be drawn between the judgement of a Federal court, under jurisdiction by act of Congress, that a claim is a valid obligation of the United States and the bonded debt of the country. Is not the loyal man in the South whose subsistence was used by our army thirty years ago, when ascertained by the court and without one cent of interest, as much entitled to his money as the bondholder who has been getting his semi-annual interest in gold during that period? Is not the adjudicated claim of the American shipper and insurer, which was acknowledged by France and used by our Government to pay the price of American independence, the use of which has been enjoyed without intermission for ninety-three years, just as sacred an obligation as gold bonds bought with greenbacks when gold was at a premium of over 100 per centum? The United States made treaties with the Indian tribes, but failed to

furnish the supplies, and the savages, by way of reprisal, depredated on the citizens. Under the act of Congress some of these claims have been tried and allowed by the court. Are not these legal rights of the sufferer on the frontier to be held as obligatory on the Congress representing the people as those of the capitalist?

It is about time that those vaunted economists and statesmen, Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Dockery, of Missouri; and Sayers, of Texas, who as rulers of the Committee on Appropriations dominate the House, should see where they are drifting. Is it repudiation and anarchy, or is it law and the protection of the sacred obligation or private rights? "Speak or die."

JOHN WEDDERBURN.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of April, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.....	255,193	121,728	312,576	167,597
Corn.....	3,467,685	1,767,730	8,481,139	4,247,288
Oats.....	88,084	35,455	744,970	293,469
Rye.....	47,166	32,691	711,066	648,007
Wheat.....	6,509,230	5,074,575	8,615,350	8,502,286
Total.....	10,367,301	7,031,559	18,864,801	13,858,607

The following, in addition to above, were exported during April 1893: Corn meal, 19,634 bbls., value \$51,287; oatmeal, 210,034 lbs., value \$6,155; wheat flour, 1,229,467 bbls., value, \$5,532,154. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was \$12,621,155 against \$19,905,717 for same time in 1892. The total for the ten months ending April 30, 1893 was \$157,653,913 against \$253,065,629 for same time in 1892 and for the first four months of the two years, \$53,028,335 and \$97,076,436 respectively.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

USE OF TRADE-MARK FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE.—The first use of a trade-mark as a brand for a certain kind of goods, and the establishment of a business thereunder, entitles the user to protection against the use of it by another for the same kind of goods, though he had previously used it as a trade-mark for goods of a different kind.—*George v. Smith, Circuit Court, S. D. New York, Nov. 15, 1892. 52 Fed. Rep. 830.*

RIGHT OF PERSON EXCLUDED FROM A PROSPECTIVE PARTNERSHIP.—When two persons make an agreement to form a partnership, but such partnership is never launched, and one of the parties proceeds to conduct the enterprise in his own name, and at his own cost, and for his exclusive benefit, excluding the other, and repudiating the partnership agreement, an action by the latter to establish his right as a partner, and for an accounting, will not lie; his only remedy in such case is an action for breach of contract.—*Thomson v. Greayer, Supreme Court of California. 31 Pac. Rep. 557.*

WHEN EMPLOYER IS LIABLE FOR DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.—When an employer, after being informed of the unsafe condition of machinery or tools, refuses to put the same in good condition, a servant should decline to do the work with such machinery. If he does not do so, and is injured thereby, he cannot recover. And if, when so informed, the employer promises to remedy the defect within a reasonable time, the servant may continue the work, and if he is injured within such reasonable time, he may recover for such injury.—*Harvey v. Altmas Gold Min. Co. Supreme Court of Idaho. 31 Pac. Rep. 819.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES INTER-STATE COMMERCE.—Where a corporation sells goods to be transferred and delivered to a person doing business in another State, an action for the price cannot be defeated on the ground of the company's failure to comply with the statute requiring a foreign corporation to file a copy of its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of such State, since the transaction is an act of Inter-State commerce, and, if the statute could be held applicable, it would violate the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.—*Lyons-Thomas Hardware Co. v. Reading Hardware Co., Court of Civil Appeals of Tex., Feb. 7, 1893. 21 S. W. Rep., 300.*

MEASURE OF DAMAGES FOR DELAY IN FURNISHING GOODS ORDERED.—Where goods are purchased through the agent of a manufacturing company, and the purchaser has a written statement by the agent acknowledging the order of such goods,

and the purchaser receives notice that the goods will not be delivered by the agreed time, his measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time goods should have been delivered, though that may be considerable higher, than at the time when he was notified that the goods would be delayed.—*Austrian v. Springer, Supreme Court of Mich. 54 N.W. Rep. 50.*

WHERE CONTRACT OF SALE IS MADE BETWEEN BUYER AND SELLER'S AGENT.—An order for goods signed by the buyer and solicited by the seller's agent, who executes a written acknowledgment that the goods have been ordered from his principal, is a contract for the sale of goods. An agent employed by a manufacturer to solicit orders for goods must, as to innocent third persons dealing with him, be deemed to have authority to accept the orders, and to enter into contracts of sale binding on his principal, where that is the general usage in the business, and where it is shown that such sales entered into by the same agent have been repeatedly recognized by his employer.—*Austrian v. Springer, Supreme Court of Mich. 64 N.W. Rep. 50.*

PARTITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Where mill companies purchased a certain number of cubic feet of water of a river, the deed providing that, if the total available amount fell below a certain quantity, all were to take proportionately less, and a few years afterward, a neighboring city, by authority given by statute, appropriated the water from one of the streams which unite a few miles above the mills to form the river, thereby diminishing the flow for which the mill owners recovered damages from the city. The taking by the city and payment of damages to the mill owners, did not diminish the quantity of water to which they were entitled under their deeds, on the theory that they had sold or parted with a portion of their right to the city; for, in their purchases of the water power, they dealt with the water of the river and not with its branches individually, and the rights of the parties and the quantity to which they were entitled varied with the volume of the river and not of either one of its composing parts.—*Wamesit Power Co. v. Sterling Mills, Supreme Court of Mass. 33 N. E. Rep.*

BILLS OF LADING.

Flour bills of lading have not changed their form in consequence of legislation by Congress last winter designed to meet the demands of the London Flour Trade Association and the Glasgow Corn Trade Association, which complained to our Consuls that the trans-

portation companies were giving bills of lading that relieved them of practically all responsibility for the merchandise transported. The complaints come mainly from England, the offenders are for the most part English steamship companies, and it is quite as incumbent on the British Government as on our own to devise remedies if they are to be of a legislative character. The English flour merchants have made the point that the delays and risks incident to shipment of American flour on the present bills of lading is injurious to our trade, and it is therefore for our interest to rectify the wrong when it exists. All this may be true, but it is hardly practicable for our Government to protect English importers from injustice at the hands of English steamship companies. In the meanwhile our flour exports to England continue to increase, though it may be true that they would increase more rapidly if it were safer and more expeditious for the English dealers to import from us. So far as the American shippers, who are mainly the great Northwestern millers, are concerned, they ought, by combination and firmness, to get the sort of bill of lading they want. There are many steamers seeking cargoes, and the flour export is a great trade. Surely shipowners can be found who will assume a reasonable degree of responsibility in order to get such a business. At any rate, the Act of Congress designed to prevent navigation companies from shirking responsibility for delays and damage has thus far been without effect.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CORN FOR FOOD.

Secretary Morton Advocating the Cereal for the Table.

Secretary Morton is doing some active propaganda work in extending the use of Indian corn for human food.

"I believe," he said, "that our own people, as a rule, do not appreciate the value of our great American cereal and its extraordinary adaptability for food purposes. The variety of foods which can be prepared from it is extraordinary, and it seems to me that no matter how many years a man has been using corn in various ways for food, he is constantly learning of some different form which is new to him. This variety in the food preparations made from corn is a very important item, for everybody understands that a variety in the form of foods is essential to the maintenance of a healthy appetite.

"As to the value of corn, it has been claimed by good authorities that one pound of

parched Indian corn or an equal quantity of corn meal made into bread is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat. It has been also found that, owing to the combination of alimentary compounds which are found in Indian corn, it is capable of sustaining man for a longer time than any other cereal during a period when other foods, such as animal food, etc., are not available. A careful comparison of the analysis showing the mean composition of various cereals was made a short time ago by the chief chemist of my department, with the result that he awards to maize a very high place as a food, and he adds that this conclusion is supported by long years of experience. He says: 'Whether to be used as a food for producing muscle, for labor or as a means for fattening animals, it has been found to be of superior value to any of the other cereals produced in the United States.'

"As regards its introduction into Europe," he said, "its heat producing qualities seem to make it especially adaptable to the wants of people in cold climates and, moreover, it has been found to be remarkably well adapted to mixing with rye, barley and other cereals grown in those countries, although the corn itself cannot be ripened there. This fact, however, merely serves to emphasize the importance to the American corn producer of securing the use of corn by the people of those countries. I am convinced that if such measures are pursued as to bring about a thorough understanding among the peoples of Northern Europe of the characteristics of corn, of its real value as human food, nothing can prevent a steady foreign demand for the food products of American Indian corn. This will raise the price of corn on an average of at least 5 cents a bushel on the farm during a period of ten years."

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of April, 1893, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

- No. 494,952, Bolting Apparatus, C. F. Hardy, Scottsville, N. Y.
- No. 494,800, Separating-machine, C. F. Shumaker, Silver Creek, N. Y.
- No. 495,145, Grain-meter, D. Wilde, Washington, Iowa.
- No. 495,190, Sieve Shaking, H. Simon, Manchester, England.
- No. 495,590, Grain-mixing device, F. Kaucher, St. Joseph, Mo.
- No. 495,642, Millstone-mounting, H. C. Shaw, Sutton, Eng.
- No. 495,897, Scale Sack, L. L. Maxheimer, Justus, Ohio.
- No. 496,015, Dust-collector, H. W. Stone, jr., Morris, Minn.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
BIJOU THEATRE—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATRE—Every evening and usual matinees.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

REFERENCE has been made in former issues of the United States Miller to the uncalled for and very objectionable system of "premature discharge" items, published by the daily press, relative to matters whereof correct information was obtainable at very little trouble, and the subsequent refutation of same in following issue. In two instances of interest to the milling fraternity, has this occurred during the present month. The first was relative to the Miller's National Association, wherein it was stated, under a display heading of over four inches space, that Attorney-General Olney was to investigate charges as to the Association being a Trust, and concludes with "the investigation of the attorney-general will result in the unearthing of one of the best organized trusts that have yet been organized." The source of this information should have suggested investigation on the part of its recipient as to its authenticity. A lawyer, pleading a case which he claims is defended by the Miller's National Association, endeavors to gain public sympathy for his side by misrepresenting to the press the status of the defendant without reference to the matter on trial. In the language of one of our daily papers "if the only proof that the Miller's Association is a trust is based on the record it has made in fighting trumped-up patent-right claims, it deserves the sympathy of the public." The other case referred to is a statement that a scheme of gigantic proportions had been undertaken by the Edw. P. Allis Co. of this city, whereby they were to control the milling industry, located at the head of the lakes. The combination was to embrace the Daisy mill of Milwaukee, the Listman mill at La Cross and three Superior mills, with a lot of other appurtenances in connection therewith. Regarding this statement published on the strength of a, so stated, "private dispatch" the following statement was made by officers of the Edw. P. Allis Co.:

"The Allis Company has and always had, a large interest in

the Daisy roller mills, both in this city and in the new branch plant at West Superior. It so happens that our company, which claims to be the best mill builders in the country, built two other mills at that place for the owners, the same as we build mills for private parties in various parts of the country. It also happens that the branch Daisy mills at West Superior are larger than the parent plant in Milwaukee. With these exceptions we are not interested in any mill deal at West Superior or elsewhere, except as builders, and the report of a big combination is one of those perennial scares they seem to delight in getting up. That is all there is to the whole story."

MILWAUKEE's late financial and commercial excitement was confined to but two cases of any importance: that of the failure of Frank A. Lappen & Co., the largest house-furnishing establishment in Wisconsin, and a run on the Plankinton Bank, which latter stood the strain upon its resources without wavering. In the failure case, an effort is being made to secure the co-operation and active interest of several well-known gentlemen with a view toward reorganizing the business. An inventory of the assets is being taken but nothing definite can be learned as to the result of the movement to organize a new company.

Two cargoes of milling wheat, 50,000 bushel each, will soon be received here, by lake, from Duluth. The receivers will be the J. B. A. Kern Milling Co. and C. Manegold & Sons. This is the first time in five or six years, that Milwaukee millers have drawn on Duluth elevators for a supply of milling wheat.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,349,256 bushels against 252,034 bushels for the corresponding time last year and 135,966 bushels in 1891. The daily production of flour, by the city mills, has been gradually decreasing for the past four weeks; for the week ending April 22, the daily average was 8,050 and for three weeks following, 7,200, 6,300 and 6,100, respectively.

ON April 29, Judge Seaman listened to an argument on the demurrer to an amended bill in the case of John H. Russell against John F. Kern of the J. B. A. Kern & Sons Milling Co. The suit has been in the Courts for some time and involves the right of defendant to use certain milling machinery. It is considered a test case and will determine the fate of a number of others pending against millers in different parts of Wisconsin. The

judge's decision has not yet been made public.

MR. M. KOSMACK, a prominent flour importer of Glasgow, Scotland, who is sole agent for the Daisy Roller Mill of this city, in Scotland, Ireland and the West of England, is expected here soon, to remain several days.

W. D. GRAY, of the Edw. P. Allis Co., has gone to Kansas City on a business trip.

PRESIDENT F. H. MAGDEBURG announced the following committees appointed by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce: Supervisors of flour inspection, James McAlpine, John F. Kern, William Faist, J. Zahn and H. Paine; Supervisors of grain inspection and weighing, G. W. Powers, G. C. Holstein, G. W. Goes, G. J. Zimmerman and H. E. Brooks.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

WE acknowledge receipt of prospectus and sample pages of "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language," a work that has been for several years in preparation and is now being pushed rapidly toward completion. The examination we have given the pages before us justifies every claim of superiority made by the publishers. Among the many distinguishing features of the work as exemplified in the sample pages, are the systematic compounding of words; the exact locating of quotations; the comprehensive provision for definition by specialists; the arrangement of the various definitions of a word in the order of usage instead of in the historical order, so generally followed heretofore, in Dictionaries; the aggressive (yet essentially conservative) steps in the simplification of spelling; the adoption of the scientific alphabet in the pronunciation of words; the system followed in the grouping of words and certain terms; the discrimination between common and proper nouns in the vocabulary and the placing of the entire appendix under one alphabet.

We are informed that after the exclusion of many obsolete words, that are found in other works of this kind, and the exclusion of all scientific and technical terms that could be safely spared from such a work, a comparison with other Dictionaries as to vocabulary, is very favorable for the Standard. The editorial staff engaged on the work is composed of leaders in their specialties and that the completed result of their efforts will give general satisfaction is doubtless. It is claimed that at the present rate of progress the Dictionary will be ready for delivery before the close of the present year. The price is \$12.00 per copy, when issued

and \$8.00 to advance subscribers. The concession to induce subscription in advance is worth considering by those desiring a copy and the terms of payment are all that could be asked for. Any information relative to the Standard Dictionary will be gladly furnished by the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18 and 20 Astor place, New York; 44 Fleet street, London; 11 Richmond street, W., Toronto.

S. HOWES of Silver Creek, N. Y., reports business, in the line of grain cleaning machinery, as in every way satisfactory. Among recently filled orders are: The Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., four No. 2 Horizontal Brush Hominy Machines and two No. 4 Horizontal Corn Scourers; the Portland Milling Co. of Portland, Mich., a full line of grain cleaning machinery, for their new mill; Taylor Bros. & Co., of Quincy, Ill., three No. 7 Horizontal Scourers, each having a capacity of 400 bushels per hour; Palen & Watson, of Dundas, Minn., a full line of machines, including Horizontal Scourers, Milling Separators, Packers, etc.; Archibald Campbell, of Toronto, Ont., two No. 2 Horizontal Close Scourers and two No. 3 Horizontal Close Scourers.

The Misuse of Statistics.

We are told by the census returns, and truly, that wages are higher now than a generation ago, while in the main a dollar buys as much as it did then. But as to how much more the workman wants today than he did thirty years ago, we are uninformed, What schedule, however ample in width or minute in interrogation, can seize upon all the facts required to prove or disprove, statistically, the policy of protection or prohibition? Mr. Carrol D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor at Washington, has seen the task attempted many times; he is fond of saying: "Figures won't lie, but liars will figure"; and no less a man than the Rev. Edward Everett Hale is wont to give the noun, lies, a grammatical comparison thus: "Positive, lies; comparative, damnable lies; superlative, statistics." Because calculation is legitimately applied in many ways, let us not imagine its conquered empire to be universal.—*New York Sun.*

ITALY SHORT OF GRAIN.—Reports to the government from the prefects of the various districts throughout Italy show that the drought has caused much damage to the grain crops and that Italy will be compelled to import this year 113,500 bushels of grain in excess of the ordinary amount imported.

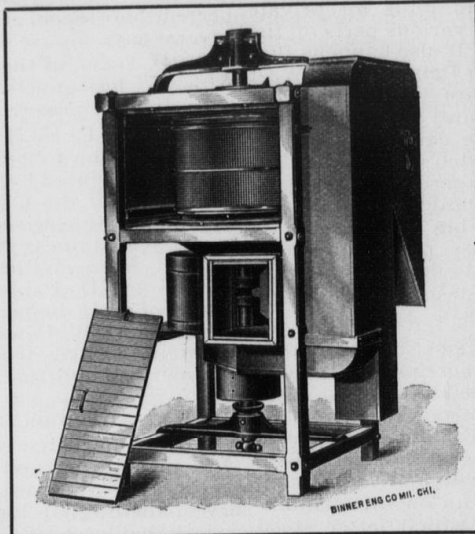
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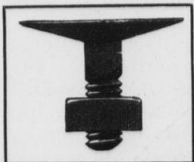
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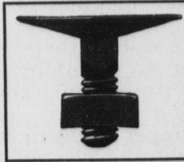
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Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.

WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

PARENTS are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

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Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

Mexican War soldiers and their widows also entitled, if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.

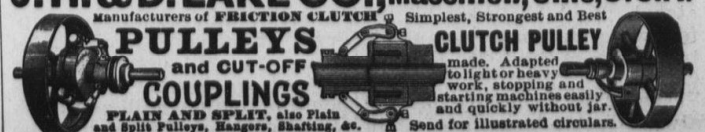
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MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

OUR monthly contemporary, *Milling*, continues to maintain the excellent standard of its initiatory number. The present address of its publishers is 358 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE many friends of Max. Kosmack, the widely known leading flour importer of Glasgow, Scotland, will be pleased to learn of his arrival in New York on the steamer Trave. Mr. Kosmack intends making an extensive trip among his friends and business connections in this country and will visit, among others, the cities of Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Superior and Minneapolis. Mr. Kosmack is sole agent for the Daisy Roller Mill Co., of Milwaukee, in Scotland, Ireland and Western England. We hope his stay of several weeks will be pleasant, enjoyable and profitable to all concerned.

IN a letter written to the secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, inquiring as to the programme for the proposed "Millers' Day," the writer is referred by that gentleman to Mr. Edgar, of *The Northwestern Miller*, who "has had those arrangements in hand." Looking, quite naturally to the paper which Mr. Edgar claims to edit, we find the following in regard to the Millers' National Convention and the so-called "Millers' Day." "What that day (the National Convention) is we do not know, and we care less. We hope, however, that after this discomfiture the Millers' National Association will have the decency not to intrude its unwelcome presence on 'Millers' Day.'" Thus, by consent, he appropri-

ates the day to himself and, it would seem, by full authority of the Committee on Ceremonies it is to be made, not a day for all millers, but a day for a small class of millers who do not belong to the National Association but follow in Willie's wake.

THE great World's Columbian Exposition was formally opened on May 1. Details of the ceremonies of the opening day have been freely published in the columns of the press throughout the land and, therefore, are generally known to our readers, making it unnecessary to have any account of same appear in our columns. We have at this early date in its progress, read many criticisms on matters in general in connection with the Fair and the city wherein it is held. An Englishman, visiting the Fair, in a letter to his wife at home, says: "The Chicago people don't understand what comfort means. It may be a great educational show, but you don't want to come to be educated. In the days of our youth, education was imparted with the greatest degree of discomfort possible, and the popular educators of the World's Fair have been most successful in keeping up the traditions." This is but a small part of his letter, dated May 10, the whole being of the same nature and doubtless written conscientiously and from experience as obtained at that early stage of affairs. We feel confident that as progress is made perfection will be nearer approached, in conducting the incomprehensibly vast undertaking, by those in command. That perfection itself will be attained is an impossibility. There will occur unforeseen and unavoidable unpleasantnesses and, as is almost always the case, these will happen when those affected thereby are the very ones whom it would be very convenient to have absent at the time—those who are desirous and able to make such matters known to the world at large. We advise all who visit the Fair to start out with a fixed determination of being pleased with what is pleasing and looking upon all that is not strictly so with as much leniency as possible.

THE late decision of Judge Faulkner, of the Circuit Court, of Jefferson county, W. Va., sustaining the legality of the demurrage regulations, that exist in many states, and which is in accordance with a decision rendered in Wisconsin, will, no doubt, be followed by similar ones in other states. Heretofore, it has been a mooted question as to the right

of the railroad companies to collect demurrage and a difference existed between the railroad companies and their patrons, as to what constituted a "reasonable time" for the receiver to unload his property from the car, after notice of arrival. In many cases, the railroad companies insist upon twenty-four hours, as the limit, after which time demurrage should begin, while ordinarily, the custom has indicated that forty-eight hours was a reasonable time. There is much to be said on both sides. The railroad companies never take into account "delays in transit" or delay in switching, but stand upon the one fact—time of arrival, and the number of hours that transpire before unloading thereafter. The rights of the shipper or owner are entirely ignored and the negligence of the railroad company, be it ever so aggravating is never considered an offset as against an arbitrary demurrage charge. The laws of the various states differ, greatly, as to the time allowed for unloading, the range being from one to four days. We believe one extreme to be as bad as the other and are of the opinion that this is a matter which the Inter-State Commerce Commission ought to consider and recommend the adoption of a unique law by state legislatures—a law which would be just to all concerned. We publish, elsewhere in this issue, taken from the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a synopsis of a discussion had at a recent conference of State Railroad Commissioners, at Washington, D. C., which will be found quite interesting, as showing the various phases in which this matter was presented to the convention.

BY authority of the World's Fair Committee on Ceremonies, the following millers and their employees are informed that it is hoped they will have the decency to remain away from the Fair on Millers' Day: Wm. Lea & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del.; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.; Halliday Bros., Cairo, Ill.; Taylor Bros. & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Eckhart & Swan, Chicago, Ill.; Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.; Crosby Roller Mill Co., and Shellabarger & Griswold, Topeka, Kans.; Albion Milling Co., Albion, Mich.; Valley City Mill Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Duluth Imperial Mill Co., Duluth; Gardner Mill Co., Hastings, Minn.; Washburn Crosby Co., C. A. Pillsbury & Co., N. W. Consolidated Milling Co., and in fact all but one of the Minneapolis mills. R. T. Davis Mill Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Sessinghaus Milling Co. and H. B. Eggers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.;

D. H. Harris, Bennet, Neb.; Banner Milling Co., Harvey & Henry, Central Milling Co. and all the other mills of Buffalo, N. Y.; Gebhardt & Sons, Dayton, Ohio; Warwick & Justus, Massillon, Ohio; Homer Baldwin, Youngstown, Ohio; Millbourne Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Marshall, Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex.; Daisy Roller Mills, E. Sanderson Milling Co., J. B. A. Kern & Sons and every other miller in Milwaukee, besides several hundred other good people, who are leaders in the trade.

THE DETWILER CLAIMS.

A REPORT has reached us, under date of May 15th, that the suit of Detwiler vs. Bosler, of Ogontz, Pa., which has been dragging along for the past few years, has at last reached a verdict,—unfortunately for millers—in favor of the plaintiff. This does not, of course, settle the matter, as an appeal will undoubtedly be taken. The suit has been defended thus far by the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association and has proven quite expensive. A bill in Equity was filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District, of Pennsylvania, to the October sessions of 1888, No. 16, by John S. Detwiler against Joseph Bosler, trading as C. Bosler & Son, under letters patent No. 188,783, issued March 27, 1877, for an alleged improvement in grinding mills. Answer was filed April 1, 1889 by Horace Pettit, attorney for Bosler. Since that time a great deal of testimony has been taken for both sides and the usual tedious delays have occurred. The claim of Detwiler is based upon the superiority of construction of his buhr stones, and the position taken in seeking to enjoin the roller mill seems decidedly inconsistent, as he substantially disclaimed, during the pendency of the application for patent, gradual reduction by rolls. This verdict seems to be one of those queer instances that so frequently arise in patent litigation. The substance of Judge Dallas' decision is as follows:

* * * The defendant's devices and arrangement of parts are not identical with those specifically designated in this claim. Instead of using "stones," revolving in a horizontal plane, he uses rollers, revolving in a vertical plane; but stones and rollers, with this variance in the manner of their revolution, were well known equivalents in grinding mills, before the application for this patent was made. It has been urged, however, that the complainant is precluded from asserting this equivalence, because, as is alleged, he had, in aid of his application, denied its existence, and had, in effect, disclaimed rollers. * * * The contrast which was really intended to be made, was not between rollers and stones,

but between making flour "practically direct from wheat, and the crushing of wheat," which it was admitted had been done by rollers. It seems probable that the applicant did not then perceive that rollers might be substituted for buhr stones under his method; but ignorance on the part of an inventor, of the adaptability of a known equivalent to the practice of his own invention, does not bar his right to protect against its invasion by the use of such equivalent. * * * The defendant also uses, in connection with his rollers, a series of "scalpers" or shifting machines; but these are additional to the rollers, and have a distinct purpose. Their employment does not vary the mode of operation of the rollers, nor the result which they accomplish. There are other differences in details between the plaintiff's and the defendant's mechanism, and its arrangement, but it is not necessary to refer to them. * * * Hence, as the use of scalpers is immaterial and as rollers and stones are, in fact, equivalents, it follows that infringement has been shown, and the only remaining question is as to the validity of the patent.

To overcome the presumption of its validity, the defendant has adduced some oral testimony, and has also proved several printed publications, as well as a number of patents, both foreign and of the United States which he claims establish lack, both of invention and of novelty. But, upon careful examination of all the evidence, I have reached the conclusion that neither of these defenses is sustained. If, as the defendant has contended, the complainant supposed himself to be the inventor of "gradual reduction," broadly, and by whatever apparatus or method accomplished, I quite agree in thinking that he was mistaken. But his claim, alone, is to be considered, and that has no such scope: It is for a particular combination-process, embodying a described organized mechanism, operating in a designated manner. It is for a combination of two pairs of stones (or their equivalents); the upper pair being of the smaller diameter and set to grind coarse, and the lower pair being of the larger diameter and set to grind fine; and so operated that the lower pair shall run at a lower speed than the upper pair, and that the partially ground grain falling from the upper to the lower, shall pass from the latter in form of flour. In the defendant's apparatus every element of this claim is present; the same end is achieved by substantially the same means.

The plaintiff is entitled to a decree in the usual form, which may be prepared and submitted.

MILLERS' OR WILLIE'S?

IF the actions of the Minneapolis "I am," since it succeeded in cajoling the Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition into co-operation in a scheme for the purpose of advertising and otherwise furthering the individual object of that journal, is not, in itself, sufficient cause for a reconsideration of the committee's determination and the adoption of new plans in this connection, the "tie that binds" the two parties to the transaction is commendable for its indissolubility—it is of the "Comrades" order.

The following are comments of milling journals on this matter:

"MILLING WORLD."

What a mistake has been made by the Chicago Exposition managers in placing the date of "Millers' Day" on June 29th! The annual convention of the Millers' National Association will be held in Chicago on June 7th and 8th. It would have been a sensible stroke of business for the committee on ceremonies, having learned the date of the National convention, to fix "Millers' Day" date so that visiting millers could attend both. Our correspondents by the hundred are asking why the two dates are so far apart. We do not know fully, but it seems that the opponents of the National are at the head of the move, and that the Exposition authorities have been influenced by them to ignore the National. It is a grand mistake, as the Exposition people will discover. The millers who attend the National convention on the 7th and 8th will surely not remain in Chicago until the 29th. Nor will they return for the purpose of attending on "Millers' Day." It looks as though an unscrupulous flour journal were "working" the Exposition people for its benefit, and that single fact will be sufficient to insure a fiasco for "Millers' Day" on June 29th, whatever may be its effect on the National convention on June 7th and 8th. The exposition managers in Paris did not make the grand mistake in their "Millers' Day" arrangements that seems to have been made by the Chicago managers in theirs. Has Colonel E. C. Culp, the secretary of the committee on ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, looked at this matter from all sides? We think not.

"ROLLER MILL."

It will be unfortunate for both events if the National convention and the Millers' Week at Chicago cannot be made to coincide. The Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association have appointed the annual meeting for Wednesday, June 7th, at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. Parties outside the Association have induced the joint Committee of the Columbian Exposition to name June 26-30th as Millers' Week and June 29th as Millers' Day at the Fair. The result is a conflict which, if it be not reconciled, must detract seriously from each event. As the National Association was apparently first to name a date, it should have the preference with millers who cannot be present on both occasions, especially since the Northwestern Miller has insolently said that the members and friends of the National Association will not be welcome during millers' week. The members and friends of the National Association are many, and they will not forget the affront which is thus put upon them.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN MILLER."

The following letter from the office of the "German-American Miller" needs no explanation: Col. E. C. Culp, Sec'y committee on ceremonies, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: We are receiving numerous letters from subscribers to our journal, asking why the 29th of June was set apart as "Millers' Day" by your committee; and protesting that one of the two days June 7th and 8th, should have been selected, as The Millers' National Association of the United States will, on those dates, hold its annual convention in Chicago. Doubtless your committee, when it fixed on the 29th of June, was not informed in regard to the convention of the National Association, and we trust it is not too late to alter the date. We feel that we owe to the millers of the U. S., and to your committee,

the duty of informing you that much disappointment and dissatisfaction, expressions of which are already reaching us, will result if the date be not changed as suggested. We look upon the convention of The Millers' National Association of the U. S., as of greater interest and importance to those identified with the trade, than "Millers' Day" and in the event of a failure to avoid conflict by changing the date of the latter, we shall find it necessary to devote ourselves to the success of the convention, even at the expense of the other. We sincerely trust however, that you will see the importance both to the millers of the country and to the Exposition, of changing the date of "Millers' Day" and that you will act accordingly. Kindly notify us at once, when action is taken.

Yours truly,
EUGENE A. SITTING & SON,
Publishers "German-American Miller."
"COMMERCIAL REVIEW, PORTLAND, ORE."

The annual meeting of the Millers' National Association will be held in Chicago, June 7 and 8. It has also been announced that the last week in June will most likely be set apart as millers' week at the Columbian exposition; this latter, however, is not fixed upon, and it would seem that while there remains an opportunity to have the annual meeting dates and those of "millers' week" correspond such an arrangement can very profitably be made. Surely the two attractions the same week will draw out a greater attendance than they would if necessitating two trips or a months sojourn in the Exposition city in order to attend both gatherings.

"MILLING."

It is unfortunate that the selection of a date for "Millers' Day" at the World's Fair could not have been arranged without bringing out the bad blood that exists between the officers of the Miller's National Association and the management of a publication that seems to have a greater interest in the overthrow of the Association than it has for the success of any measure of value instituted by the Association. By all means the arrangements for a millers' day should have been delegated to the organization that represents the collective interests of the millers of this country. It was not courteous on the part of the committee on ceremonies of the Fair to act without inquiry as to the existence of such an organization as the Millers' National Association. If it were not aware of the fact that the millers of the country had a national organization, the proposition coming from the representatives of a private interest should have "given it pause." But we are informed the committee was advised that such an organization existed and that it had appointed a date for its annual meeting on June 7; that it refused to listen to the suggestion of the national's officers, claiming that the date it appointed, June 30, was the only open one. But this does not exculpate the committee for turning over to a private interest the arrangements for the day. It should have corrected its proceedings the instant it was advised that the national Association was willing to assume the labor of looking after the details for the day. Its refusal to do so is a clear case of malfeasance.

"MILLING WORLD."

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association in Chicago on June 7th and 8th, the observance of "Millers' Day" in the Columbian Exposition in that city on June 29th! The situation suggests a good deal of unpleasant, unwholesome and unprofitable

shysterism. Just why the managers of the Exposition ignored the managers of the Millers' National Association, or, even worse, deliberately went out of their way to insult the association, is a mystery only to those who do not understand the sleepless malevolence of the "Yahoo" crowd in Minneapolis. That crowd, unable to "swing" the National Association to its own pleasure and profit, has decreed the death of the National. The misrepresentations that have evidently been made to the committee on ceremonies have evidently come from that malignant crowd, and they went about their work systematically to damage the National organization. It seems likely, at this writing, that the evil plan is doomed to failure. Judging from numerous letters received from our readers, it looks as though most of the millers, who visit Chicago during the Fair, will time their visit to take in the convention of the National. In that case "Millers' Day" will hardly be a blooming success. It seems to be the legitimate conclusion that the Minneapolis "Yahoo" crowd is using the simple-minded Exposition managers to hurt the Miller's National Association of the United States. We do not, as our readers well understand, think the National a perfect body, by any means, but, as it is the only national organization of millers in this country, it certainly merited more than the open discourtesy practiced upon it by the Exposition managers. With the annual convention and "Millers' Day" falling in the same week, both would have been successful. With the two separated by nearly a month, neither is likely to prove a success. It is a nasty situation all round.

"MILLING WORLD."

The Minneapolis "Yahoo" announces that those millers, who attend the annual convention of the Millers' National Association in Chicago, on June 7th, will not be welcomed on "Miller's Day," on June 29th, when the friends of the "Yahoo" will get together for the sole purpose of making a trial of swinging the World's Columbian Exposition to advertise the Minneapolis "Yahoo." Willie grows modest as he grows older. It is more than likely that no miller, who attends the National Convention, will care whether he is welcome on "Millers' Day" or not. By this time Secretary Culp, of the committee on ceremonies, must be able to see clearly the strings that are working that "Millers' Day" affair. No self-respecting miller will care to go to a monkey performance in which Willie is to play leading title role. That bumptious jackanapes has been sized up at short range by intelligent millers, and he will have to pay well for his glorification that is to be.

CONDITION of WHEAT—The May returns of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat shows a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month and 84.0 in May 1892. The average of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 51. The average of these six States is 68.3 against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania against 87 and 88 respectively last month, 97 in Maryland and 85 in Virginia.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

A Six Cent Advance in Wheat to only 10c, @ 15c Advance in Flour.—Active Trading in Both.—Bad Weather and Crop Reports did it.—Crop Killers and Clique Working These Reports for all They Are Worth.—Who Sold and Bought Flour.—What the City Mills are Doing.—The Feed Market and Western Shippers.—The Failure in the Grain Trade.

AFTER months of stagnation and depression, the flour market has at last been lifted out of the slough of despond. But it took a six cent advance in wheat and the fear of a short crop to do it; thanks to Cudahy and his wheat clique in Chicago, whose crop bureau and crop expert, have been working so assiduously and disinterestedly to educate the public up to, the past month. If they have not succeeded with the public, they have apparently made a deep impression on the heads of the State Agricultural Bureaus, the Kansas State Report showing only a 38 per cent condition of the four and one-half million acreage in that state. This was the capping of the climax in the series of "Bad Crop" and "Bad Weather" reports, on which the trade had been fed continually in the past two to three weeks, and seemed the last straw on the frightened bears' backs, who climbed into the clique wagon, and got in out of the "Cold Wet" and "Cold Dry" weather, with which the West and all Europe respectively have been afflicted for nearly a month. Even Partridge, the bold bad bear leader of Chicago got scared, when this 38 per cent Kansas report came in; for it verified Cudahy's prediction of what it would be, and he apparently feared that Cudahy would also be able to foretell what other coming May state reports will show. But there was plenty of clique wheat for sale, on this Kansas report boom, which put our market up from 81, on Saturday noon's closing, on the 6th, to 83½c on Monday, the 8th inst. for July. At this point not only did the Chicago clique realize heavily, but foreign houses let go of a lot of long wheat, on which they had been bulls, on crop outlook in Europe, as reports of rains there, struck our market a little later the same day, as well as fair warmer weather West. Trading was heavy on both sides, 18,000,000 bushels changing hands on Monday the 8th, which was the largest day, but one or two, in the month, just before the panic in Industrial or Trust stocks struck Wall street and broke some houses that were heavily long of wheat here and in Chicago. It is now fully three weeks that

this unusually belated spring and these unfavorable crop conditions have been used for all they were worth by a powerful clique to bull these markets; and if they have not already reached high water mark, on the present actual prospects, then it is because the clique has not been able to unload its enormous holdings, carried over from May; for nothing but manipulation, or an old fashioned boom, or new damage to the crops by continued bad weather, here or in Europe, can now be expected to put wheat higher. Even the foreign houses who followed the advance to 80c for July have stopped buying cash wheat since and turned sellers of the future. As to the wild report of the state bureau of Kansas, as it is regarded here, the *Commercial Bulletin* of this city publishes to-day a letter from a prominent and well-known miller in Kansas City, who says that on present conditions Kansas will raise 50,000,000 bushels of wheat this year and that there is more than enough—more than usual in the famous lands in that state at this season of the year—to make as big a surplus for Kansas as last year or 60,000,000 out of a crop of 70,000,000, while this state bureau report indicates only about 30,000,000. It is certainly about time these State agricultural bureau reports were surrounded with some check on this wild and irresponsible method of collecting and issuing crop reports, which have been for years notoriously misleading, and evidently gotten up in the supposed interest of the farmers, to conceal rather than reveal the actual crop conditions of their sections. Like the private "Crop Bureaus" and "Crop Experts," hired by the big speculators, such as Cudahy in Chicago, they have come to be regarded as little better than auxiliaries of the bull clique that are generally working these markets. But bad as the new crop outlook may be, it is doubtful if it is worse than a year ago now, if as bad; and yet we raised more than we can possibly market before another crop, after a year of low prices; and, the surplus, both here and in Europe, are all the trade can well take care of already, on a tight money and panicky stock market, on this side of the Atlantic and with the heavy colonial bank failures in London and bad state of trade and manufactures on the continent of Europe. It may be a "Bull year," as the bulls in their produce markets claim; with every other industry and the finances of the world depressed and unsettled; but, it is a very bad time to bull them, all the same, unless greater damage occurs to the crops of

this country and of Europe than has yet been proven on the more reliable authorities. Wheat, therefore, has had enough advance on present information of the crops and existing condition of trade and finance, with a larger surplus to carry over into the new crop, from the old, this year, than a year ago.

But flour went lower than wheat last fall, and has remained there ever since with one or two temporary advances of 10c to 15c, which have been lowered again. The last week of April found this market at its lowest level, on the crop, except for low grade winters and Kansas flours, which have been scarce and in the most steady export demand on this entire crop for reasons explained in last month's letter. Since May came in we have had a 10@15c advance with pretty active trading, chiefly in spring patents, the last half of last week, when Swezey bought over 40,000 bbls. of that grade of which nearly 30,000 were taken of Perrin of the Northwestern Consolidated mills. Neustadt was the largest seller, however, having sold within that week nearly 50,000 bbls. and sacks of the new Superior Daisy mill's flour, of which all but about 10,000 bakers extras in bbls. and sacks were patents. Smith has sold over 15,000 bbls. Pillsbury's and Ford was pressing Gold Medal on the spot just before the rise at less than the lately re-established minimum price of \$4.40. The range at which these round lots have been sold has been from \$4.25 to \$4.40 except Pillsbury's at \$4.60, until this week they are put to \$4.50 and getting it for 1000 bbl. lines and as low as \$4.15@4.25 for country patents. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. have been the largest export buyers, having taken about 50,000 sacks, mostly before the advance and early in the month and largely of bakers springs at \$2.50@2.85 in sacks. They have also sold about 25,000 bbls. of Freeman's new mill patent to the trade here at \$4.40@4.50.

Hadley & Toomey have also been buying quite freely the latter part of the month, mostly of Kansas flour for the Continent. While Daniels has sold a good amount of these flours as well as bakers springs all through the month at 14s, 3d. up to 15s. c. i. f., U. K. Winter flours have not been nearly so active as springs, to the home trade, though there have been sales of 5,000 to 8,000 bbls a day of straights of late at \$3.50@3.60 and genuine fancy do. at \$3.65@3.80, while patent winter still hangs fire at \$3.75@4.25 for both extremes, but chiefly at \$4.00@4.10 for standard brands. All winters below No. 1 have been practi-

cally taken off the market up to \$2.15 for fine, \$2.35 for superfine and \$2.60 for No. 2 in bbls. with No. 1 well drawn down to take their places at \$2.60 in bags up to \$3.00 in bbls. Bakers springs have ranged at \$2.75@3.00 in bbls.—the latter good clears—up to \$3.50 for fancy do. and \$3.75@4.00 for straight and as low as \$2.20 in bbls. for common old No. 1 springs; \$2.05 @2.15 for No. 2 do. \$1.85 for superfine do. in sacks.

The city mills have also been doing less than usual until the last week, having accumulated stock and shut down two of the combination mills. But on this late activity they have worked off their patents and are now sold ahead at \$4.35@4.60, while last week they sold about 50,000 bbls. West India clear at \$3.90@4.00, these markets having at last worked off the glut of city and Western shipped last fall and early this winter.

But the city mills have had a picnic in the feed market, having run the price up to \$1.00 for 40, 60 and 80 lbs. early in the month, which brought in fine shifts from Duluth, Minneapolis and winter mills, which drove the price back, or the city mills did, to 75c to shut out the western mills, which it has done at the close, while the city mills have filled the trade up through May and into June and are now all sold away ahead again. Yet the five consolidated mills turn out 14,000 bags a day or one-third more than their flour output in bbls. Western has been selling at 75c of late but not much is offering now.

Rye flour has primed up with flour and rye in the grain, to \$3.00@3.30 at the close, and have been quite active of late.

The failure of Henry Allen & Co., of the Produce Exchange, was on the Industrial Stock, on the Stock Exchange and had little effect on the wheat market, for the reason that they were long of wheat in which they had a profit, 825,000 bush. being sold out under the sale for their account here and over a million in Chicago. Their failure was for about three-quarters of a million.

The deliveries of wheat here on May 1st, were about 2,000,000 bush. and went back to the regular carriers.

The canal was opened at Buffalo on the 4th inst. and on the 6th the eastern end, on which repairs were being made, was also opened. But we have been getting good receipts by lake and rail from Buffalo for a week.

Ocean freight rates have advanced as usual in anticipation of the opening of the canal and of larger shipments hence and this has helped, with the advance in wheat, to check the export demand and, at the close, the U. K. markets are gener-

ally 2c a bu. under us on wheat and 3d on flour, although both London and Liverpool flour advanced 6d to-day.

New York, May 12, 1893.

BUFFALO.

NAVIGATION opened here considerably earlier than expected. It was no fault of vessel owners; if they had their way the middle of May would have been sufficiently early. And thus are the bright hopes of a big harvest for grain carriers blasted. Until the next crop forces the old one out of the hands of speculators or the European demand improves, there is nothing to look forward to.

Monetary matters are just now troubling the business people of Buffalo, and from recent actions of bankers here it is surmised that there are rocks ahead for all hands. The majority of our democratic friends claim this stumbling block was left in Grover's path by the Harrison-Blaine-McKinley Jugglers. Having driven trade from us we find an abundance of every product on hand, with no market for it. The situation, at all events, is decidedly critical, and although the present crisis may be safely passed, it will take a year or more to straighten out the complications.

Our milling situation did not improve until within the last week. A few spurts were made by buyers, but they were of the vexatious, short-lived variety which always leave millers in a worse shape than before. The best patents prings, in car loads, did not raise above \$4.40 or 4.45 during the last 30 days, and as for winters the best were not quotable in this market above \$3.65 @ 3.70. The flour mostly sold in Buffalo for family use is a blending of spring and winter and is taken by the trade at \$4.25 @ 4.50 per bbl. for what is known as winter grades. Winter wheat millers cannot compete with St. Louis flours, of which the market here is flooded. It is all downright nonsense to quote anything higher than the above figures for the best family flour sold in Buffalo. On May 4 the usual monthly advance, before the Government Crop Report is issued, was started, and this brought in enough orders by the 10th of May to frighten millers, and a rush was made to buy wheat. No. 1 Northern jumped from 73½ to 80 cents, and every bushel was taken. This advance however will not last, and millers should have known better.

The failure of the Duluth Imperial Mill Co. to get a foothold in the local flour market is not due to the quality of flour. This company has been unable, it is reported, to find a suitable site at a fair figure upon which to erect a warehouse to take the

place of the ones gobbled up by Pillsbury. Buffalo dock property is dust cheap at the prices asked for it to-day. The attempt to work the local trade has failed, and, it is said, the roads will handle the through flour at the regular transfer houses.

Buffalo has undoubtedly received more rail corn last winter than at any time in her history as a grain centre. A noteworthy fact, too, is that the old houses were not in it either. Years ago every commission man in this market had a little corn, consigned or owned, for sale, but lately the business has centered down. The big Chicago and other western houses had it for about five years, but last year these representatives did comparatively little outside of Riley Pratt. For consigned corn Messrs. Waters & Seymour have been by far the heaviest receivers. When oats and wheat are taken into consideration, it a neck-and-neck race as to which has handled the greatest amount of stuff, the Pratt house or Waters & Seymour.

The annual trout fishing excursion left Buffalo in a snow storm this year. It was headed by those old vets. W. C. Jacus and J. A. Seymour, jr. The first two weeks were spent in some quiet retreat where there was no danger of suffering from hunger or thirst, after which a few trout were obtained to save their reputation and the brigade returned home.

As usual the Buffalo papers had a grain blockade all arranged for, and as usual, it did not come off according to schedule. The 10,000,000 bushels were taken care of without a hitch.

The Noye company is busy as can be. Among the work nearly ready is a mill for James W. Casson at Lansing, Mich.; one for E. & J. Richi, Gasport, N. Y.; also for the Manser Co., Laury Station, Pa.; Smith Bros., Circleville, Ohio; the Grand Republic at West Superior; and new rolls for the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.

William Meadows, who a year ago was elected president of the Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo, was ousted from that position at the last election. When Mr. Meadows was put there it was generally remarked, by those who knew him in a business way, that "the money would be safe in his hands but there would be no profits." As a bank president he was over cautious and should have given way to the vice president who is an able financier. "Turning down" a bank president in such an unappreciated manner has never been heard of in Buffalo or perhaps in any other commercial city.

"Billy" Sheehan, with the assistance of Governor Flower, "fixed" the republican party in Buffalo and was damned therefor by every body. The canal

men were the only body that did not call a meeting to "protest." Surely they had more reason to pass resolutions against the outrage than any other organization. Hasn't he been against them and working for the elevators and railroads ever since he first went to Albany to misrepresent his district? The canal was not opened until the 3d of May, just to give the railroads a chance to carry off the first and most profitable rush of stuff. Of what good is the canal after this is gone until after harvest? And then too, didn't the State elevator bill, providing for transfer floaters, to be managed by the State, find a grave actually before it had really taken its first breath? The canal likes true grit, and Sheehan has it in great abundance.

Millfeed became so scarce, unexpectedly, that a serious decline in prices was prevented. As usual on reopening of navigation, the receipts by lake were expected to be heavy, but the amount brought down was not worth mentioning, and this fact nearly created a famine. Winter wheat bran sold easily during the past month at \$15.50 bulk; coarse spring at \$14.25; and fine white feed at \$16.50. The last few days the feeling was decidedly stronger, and city mills were getting 50c. advance on these figures. It does not look as if prices of feed would go down much lower for the next 6 weeks at least.

Mr. Riley Pratt, our corn king, went home to see the folks and get a needed rest.

Practical men say the Niagara tunnel power will not be ready for distribution for at least a year. Just where the delay is cannot be ascertained, as the affairs of the company worth knowing are kept quiet. The Schoellkopf & Mathews hydraulic canal, it is claimed, will be able to demonstrate its utility long before its big rival.

The failure of Henry Allen & Co., of New York, took in A. J. Wright. This is the third failure the young man has had in as many years. Bad luck seems to follow some people with dreadful persistency and especially those who doggedly follow in the old pathways. It is said the wipe out, as far as Allen is concerned, is complete. In that case Wright will be compelled to make another shift, which the members of the Merchants' Exchange hope will prove more successful.

While R. Newell was with Allen and Wright, as manager, the house made money. Now Bob is down in the basement of the Board of Trade building wearing diamonds. His success as a broker has been simply immense, and he has the cream of the speculative traders, together with the best of the regular business from millers and capitalists.

Mr. Frederick Truscott was the first member of the Merchants' Exchange to leave for his summer residence on the lake shore. It was a little early, but he has always taken time by the forelock. Along about June 1st, Mr. Leonard Dodge and Chief Inspector Ball will be seen at Fort Erie, digging in the sand for a certain household article carefully cached for improvement during the past seven months. Mr. Rodebaugh will go down the river to the club house on the first of June.

The death of Frank M. Falls, agent for the Washburn-Crosby mills, at the Iroquois hotel, removes another traveler from the ranks. Time has changed all things, and with it has gone many of a class of men who could be depended upon to keep the old styled miller humming to fill orders sent in. There are only a few of us left in the trade. At the head stands "Lon." James, who, although now a miller, is in his glory when on the road. No man could work his trade with that fine touch; not one has the persuasive powers of A. B. James. The fascination is like unto that of the actor who cannot resist the announcement of his "positively last appearance." It was the same when I was on the earth before.

Secretary Thurston, of the Merchants' Exchange, has completed his 30th year as secretary of that institution, and apparently taken a new lease of life. He never looked better than he does to-day, and is working harder than ever. It's wonderful how some old chaps can stand the strain. Thirty years ago he looked younger of course, but no man can say he was younger in energy and perseverance than he is to-day. I would like to see the man who would dare to controvert that fact; to down him would be the easiest task of my life.

H. H. Eldred is still manager and lessee of the Lyceum Theatre. The Attica mill will never again witness such exciting times as it did under his management and, for that matter, the citizens of Attica either, especially during the last few days of his reign. He may be able to run a show house with more success than he did the mill, but—well, time will tell.

Mr. George Urban has been away to Colorado for a few weeks looking after the big corporation in which he is prominently interested. An elevator is in course of construction and a mill will be put up in connection this summer. Last year's crop of wheat on this irrigated land, has demonstrated that wheat raising will pay, and the number of acres has been enormously increased. The Noye Manufacturing Company will furnish the machinery.

Mr. George Sandrock is now talked of for mayor of Buffalo.

The present democratic mayor received something like 6,000 majority, and Sandrock's republican friends say he is good for 10,000. He has a most wonderful pull with all classes of our citizens. Among the French he is a Frenchman, the Germans claim him, the Jews think he is one of them and 9 men out of 10 say he is Irish. His nationality, however, cuts no figure with his character, which for straightforward upright honesty and business ability touches the hearts as well as the pockets of this community. Since Mr. Sandrock has been mentioned for the mayoralty Mr. James has withdrawn from the contest, but the Merchants' Exchange will be represented in the next year's election by "our George."

The firm of M. L. Crittenden & Co. has been dissolved by limitation. Mr. Summers will remain in the employ of Mr. Crittenden.

McDougall of whaleback fame, is figuring to tranship flour by canal at this port, but as he wants all the profit there is in the transportation of it the deal is likely to fall through. Then again the wily Scot may be using the canal men for the purpose of working the railroads! That cock will not fight.

The Northwestern Consolidated Company are trying the local trade experiment. Miller & Greiner, the largest wholesale grocery houses in Buffalo, has undertaken the task of pushing the brands manufactured by the Consolidated. It will take a heap of money to carry out the scheme to a financial conclusion. TAURUS.

Buffalo, May 12, '93.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in store in Minneapolis on Monday last was as follows:

	bushels.
No. 1 Hard	15,887
No. 1 Northern	9,243,788
No. 2	455,195
No. 3	23,588
Rejected	1,428,038
Special Bin	
No Grade	
Total	11,166,396
Increase past week	66,875

Since your last month's issue, the wheat market here has shown a substantial advance, following a decline to a point lower than noted in last month's letter. May wheat having touched 62½c, and selling, the last of April, at a discount of 4½c @ 5c under May. This large carrying change was due to the tightness of the money market, reflecting the unpleasant financial condition East, caused by large gold exports, the decline in railway securities etc. The financial condition, however, has failed to have any depressing effect on wheat for future delivery, which has advanced about 6c in face of a panic in stocks in New York. Unfavorable crop reports from Europe, and from our own

winter wheat states, which, with the backward condition of seeding in the northwest, have counterbalanced all depressing financial news. Heavy snow storms, floods, etc. have prevailed in this section, flooding the Red River Valley, and some other sections, but the past week has been more favorable and a large amount of seeding has been done in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, and probably 25 @ 30 per cent in the north. The ground is so well saturated with moisture that with favorable weather a more rapid growth than usual may be expected, which will perhaps make up for lost time. Some of the farmers in the northwest, discouraged by the long period of depression in wheat prices, have diversified their crops to a greater extent than heretofore. The acreage of flax, in particular, has been quite largely increased. The Government crop report, received yesterday, makes quite a bullish showing, the condition being 75 3-10 against 77 4-10 last month, and the six principal winter wheat states, 68 3-10 against 74 2-10 last month. The leading Chicago bulls, however, evidently think the recent advance enough for the present and, with the reported failure today of two National banks in the "Windy City" and one in Cincinnati, prices have declined there and in this market about 3c from the highest point. The trade in wheat futures seems to be growing in this market, and many times during the day, our wheat pit is crowded from center to circumference, and the "Whoop la" of the bulls and bears reminds one of the Milwaukee market in its palmiest days of the "Auld Lang Syne." The writer predicts that this branch of the business in this market is to show a large and important increase in the near future. With the completion of the new Flour Exchange Building owned by Mayor Eustis, opposite our Chamber of Commerce, the Minneapolis Stock Exchange has removed to this building, and there is some talk of organizing an open Board of Trade there, for trading in smaller lots of grain than 5000 bus., and in railway shares in lots of ten and upwards. Another ten story office building is to be erected on the corner of Fourth ave. and Fourth street—the next corner south of the Chamber—and a large European Hotel on Third st., one-half block from us. The outlook is that this locality is the coming Wall St. of Minneapolis.

The failure of the old and prominent milling firm, Crocker Fiske & Co., was an event entirely unexpected outside of the best posted business circles, and while, probably, due entirely

to speculative causes, following the failure of Cooser & Co., the large real estate and insurance firm, has had a temporarily injurious effect on the credit of our business houses in eastern money loaning circles. Such disasters however, always lead to more conservative methods, and, like the weeding out of a garden, will produce a healthier, stronger growth, among the hardier plants in the trade.

The local millers have been doing a lively business in flour the last three days. On Saturday the three largest firms sold over 200,000 barrels of flour for export, equivalent to nearly a million bushels of wheat, and there have been liberal sales this week, sufficient to bring the amount sold since Friday up to 400,000 barrels, and this flour has been sold at an advance of from 10 to 25 cents a barrel. This amount is equivalent to about two million bushels of wheat.

One of the large firms sold 30,000 barrels this morning for Amsterdam, Holland, at an advance of 10 cents a barrel, and there were inquiries that indicate a material improvement in the sentiment abroad. There is also a better feeling in this country, and fair sales have been made at a good advance.

The total flour output by the Minneapolis mills last week was 158,275 brls. against 132,224 brls. the previous week. Two of the largest concerns only ran about half their capacity, but this will be largely increased this week owing to the improved demand. Since January 1st the mills have ground about 700,000 bus. of wheat monthly, the total production being 2,830,067 brls. against 2,905,995 brls. last year. Flour quotations here yesterday were as follows \$3.85 @ \$4.05 for first patents, \$3.30 @ \$3.75 second patents, \$2.15 @ \$2.50 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.15 @ 1.55 for low grades, including red dog in bags. Bran was higher at \$8.75 @ \$9.00 per ton in bulk. Shorts \$9 @ \$11.00, the latter for fine or middlings. Demand active, and all offerings were readily taken.

G. W. S.

Minneapolis, May 11, 1893.

DULUTH.

Navigation Opened.

ONE of the severest winters of the past decade is finally ended while the ice floe stretches from Duluth eastward as far as the eye can reach, and while the forests north of the city are still standing bleak and leafless in snow and frost, the embargo has been lifted from the great lakes and the mammoth cruisers are coming and going with but little obstruction. The initial up-bound fleet consisted of 18 vessels which reached a point off Two

Harbors, Sunday, the 7th, and after bunting through 20 miles of solid ice, made a grand entrance into the harbor Tuesday May 9. The advent was celebrated by a noise as ear splitting as that which greeted the Liberty Bell at Chicago. The harbor fleet got away shortly afterward, but the arrivals are greater than the clearances and the bay is filled with freighters.

On the arrival of the fleet it found grain in store as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	962,978
No. 1 Northern wheat	13,498,601
No. 2 Northern wheat	1,965,631
No. 3 spring wheat	187,154
No grade spring wheat	38,076
Rejected and Condemned wheat	85,137
Special bin wheat	107,367

Total wheat in store	16,874,947
Afloat in harbor	635,690

Aggregate	17,510,547
Increase during the week	41,317
In store this date last year	9,980,324
Decrease for the week last year	2,974,273
Stock of corn now in store	341,341
Stock of corn during the week	unchgd
Stock of barley now in store	5,170
Stock of barley during the week	unchgd
Stock of rye now in store	17,548
Stock of rye during the week	unchgd
Stock of flax seed now in store	164,455
Stock of flax seed afloat in harbor	61,658
Stock of flax seed during the week	unchgd
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	11,166,396
Increase wheat at Minneapolis	66,875
Corn in store at Minneapolis	5,546
Oats in store at Minneapolis	15,524
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis	20,193
Barley in store at Minneapolis	42,237
Rye in store at Minneapolis	1,927

The harbor fleet had been chartered for the first trip down, the rate being, usually, 3c, but the charter market has weakened since, to the avowed disgust of vessel men, the prevailing rate being 2¾ cents. The outlook is not encouraging for the lake marine. Wheat is not in demand at New York; iron ore is a dead weight all over the country; the flour market is sluggish; lumber largely goes west; there is no money in coal, especially at 30 cents to the head of the lakes—these are some of the things which cause the sea-dogs to complain. Still, with a settled condition of the financial affairs will come renewed confidence and activity throughout the entire country and business in every department will look up—at least that is probable, and a more hopeful way of treating the situation.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The production and receipts of flour, and the receipts of grain at the head of the lakes for April, as compared with April last year, are as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, produced, bbls.	51,503	63,992
Flour, produced, Superior.	90,438	
Flour, received, bbls.	137,859	92,652
Wheat, bus.	623,410	4,617,479
Rye, bus.	675	
Flaxseed, bus.		26,415

The shipments of flour and grain for April, 1893, as compared with April, 1892, are as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls, from Duluth.	51,463	81,766
Flour, bbls, from Superior.	90,282	
Wheat, bus.	36,364	3,669,844
Flaxseed, bus.		110,880

The Board of Trade report, as carefully prepared by Secretary Welles, for the week ending Saturday last, showing the production, shipments and quantity of flour in store by the mills on both sides of the bay, and the receipts, shipments

and amount in store by the several railroads, is as follows:

Mills	Product	Shipp'd	In Store
Duluth, bbls.....	17,058	17,598	26,649
Superior, bbls.....	17,300	17,300	None
Total, bbls.....	34,358	34,898	26,649

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT.)

Name of Rail- road.	Receiv'd	Shipp'd	In Store
St. P. & D.....	24,357	None	160,528
North'n Pacific.	10,650	None	33,300
Eastern Minn..	34,890	None	132,533
C. M. St. P. & O.	21,965	None	34,103
Totals.....	72,862	None	360,474

Considerable activity has been shown during the past two weeks in the flour market; prices have been better and demand, both for foreign and domestic trade, stronger. Mill-stuffs are from 25c to 50c a ton higher with good demand for lake shipment. From about the 20th the mills will begin to run nearly, if not quite to their full capacity. The Gill & Wright mills have been idle and the Freeman mill has run but a small portion of the time. Most of the output during the first part of this month was by the Imperial mill of Duluth and the Lake Superior mill, at the Daisy Milling Co., Old Superior. It is the general feeling among the flouring mill men that the market will now be sufficiently active to warrant continuous grinding, although prices may not be as firm as had been anticipated.

NEW GRAIN LAWS.

The railroad and warehouse commission, of this state, is finding that its office is nosinecure; the recent legislature passed several measures relating to the storage and shipment of grain, and the business of putting these into operation devolves on this commission. Among the laws, more or less wise, which were placed upon the statute books last winter, was one licensing the country elevators. The commission will receive and pass upon the applications from every country elevator, situated upon a line of railroad, and when such licenses have been issued there is a probability of innumerable rows over the management of them, and the commission will have to umpire between the farmer and the elevator. This law goes into effect Aug. 1.

Contrary to all calculations the grangers, rallied just before the legislature adjourned, and passed the bill for the establishing of an elevator at Duluth, to be built and operated at the expense of the state. This law goes into immediate effect. It calls for the appropriation of \$230,000 for the erection of the elevator which shall have a capacity for 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. Plans will be procured at once and a site determined on. The cost of the building is to be defrayed from the grain inspection fund, but the money will be immediately forthcoming, as it is provided that the amount shall be taken from the general fund, and paid back

with the grain inspection fund, by and by. The selecting of a site is going to be a matter of some difficulty; the elevator will not be ready before the fall of '94 according to the program, but grain men here are generally of the opinion that it will be nearer 1904 before the plan is in successful operation. It is thought appropriations will run short from time to time and the work will be delayed or postponed to await the action of succeeding legislatures.

These two are the only new laws which directly concern the commission, but there are other laws which, when put in operation, will bring up questions that will require adjustment by the commission. The law which provides for the erection of elevators on the right of way of railroads and for condemnation proceedings will give the commission more or less work in construing between the railroad companies and the persons proposing to build elevators on their premises. Another law, just enacted, provides for the building of side tracks and switches, by the railway companies, to elevators built along their respective lines, and on their right-of-way or contiguous thereto. Still another important measure provides for the protection of grain while in cars at terminal points. This compels the consignees to take such precaution, in the matter of sealing cars and securing inspection etc., as will insure that the consignor will secure as much grain at the end of the trip as was shipped by the consignee, and the consignor may place in the car a statement showing the amount of grain it contained at the initial point, which statement shall stand as *prima facie* evidence of the actual contents of the car. This law will also furnish work for the commission which will, in fact, have more business on hand than a walking delegate. The wheat raisers had full control of the legislature and the governor was there to sign their orders. It remains to be seen how wisely or unwisely these laws have been framed. As to the wisdom of the Duluth Elevator bill, opinion is practically unanimous among flouring mill men, grain dealers and other practical business men here, that the agriculturists have made a mistake. There is not much question but what the farmer has constant cause for "kicking", but will badly digested legislation help him out of his manifold difficulties?

WANT A DONATION.

Gen. Geo. L. Becker, of St. Paul, Judge Ira Mills, of Moorhead, and Col. W. P. Liggett, of the warehouse commission, accompanied by Grain Inspector A. C. Clausen, have been in the

city recently, relative to finding a site for the State Elevator. The views of the commissioners were expressed by Gen. Becker, as follows: "We will at present do nothing but insert advertisements in the papers for proposals of sites suitable for the elevator. I do not anticipate any trouble in securing a good site, and had not the act under which we are proceeding, provided that the elevator should be built in this, St. Louis County, I think we would have had no trouble in securing a site without cost to the state. Duluth owes much of her prosperity to the wheat trade and to the farmer, and will in the future derive still greater benefits from these sources; it would be a graceful act on the part of the city, to present to the farmers and to the state, a site for this elevator. We propose to build the elevator with all modern conveniences, and to build it well; in fact it will be a model elevator in every respect and we hope to have it completed for the fall crop." These public matters are often long drawn out and the probability is that the elevator will not be ready for its paternal functions before the advent of the fall crop of '94. The bill appropriates \$230,000 for an elevator of 2,500,000 bu. capacity. Private concerns, building 25 per cent cheaper than the public can build, can not erect elevators of that capacity with the amount of money named.

CHAFF.

The late opening of navigation has been a good thing for elevator stock-holders at the head of the lakes, if not for wheat owners and vessel men. Winter storage on the sixteen odd million bushels of wheat expires May 15. Usually a large amount of wheat is shipped before that date, but this season the shipment is very small. After this date a half cent will be added to the elevator charges on the 16,000,000 bushels here, amounting to \$80,000. It's a long winter that brings somebody no good.

The steel steamer W. H. Gratnick, and the straight-back steamer, Selwyn Eddy, will trade at this port this season. They are both capacious and fast.

The western farmers have much cause for complaint in the recent weather. Seeding is delayed, and the outlook is not the most encouraging. Farmers, generally, expect an advance in the price of the new crop.

There is a rumored consolidation of the Gill & Wright mills of this place, with the North Dakota Milling Co's interests. This concern operates twelve mills in the state, and is

capitalized at \$750,000. If the proposed deal is consummated, it is thought that the principal office of the company will be brought to the head of the lakes.

The Western Transit Co, has purchased a large lighter to use in facilitating unloading its vessels. Freight will be taken from both sides of the vessels simultaneously.

Through rate on flour from Duluth to New York City has been announced at 22½, which is the same as last season's closing and 2½cents over last springs opening.

The American Steel Barge Co. will not attempt to do anything in flour traffic until the season is well advanced.

Capt. Angus McDougall has moved his desk and office appointments to Superior, to the general offices of the company, where he will act as master of shipping.

G. A. Tomlinson, an old time newspaper man of Detroit, has moved to Duluth and opened an office here, where in connection with his father-in-law, Capt. Davison, the shipbuilder of Bay City, he will conduct the business of vessel brokerage.

It is just announced that the attorney-general of the state has decided that the state elevator does not "go", and Mt. Ig. Donnelly is again in eruption. The Attorney's decision, in effect, declares that the elevator must be *built from its own earnings*. This has made the Farmer's Alliance furious and it will make a formal demand on Gov. Nelson to call a special session of the legislature. In his address to the 1,200 subordinate alliances, Mr. Donnelly says:

"As the grain cannot go into the elevator until it is built, and as it cannot be built until the grain goes into it, the result will be that the elevator will never be built nor the inspection fees collected.

"Is the state owned by the people or by the wheat rings?

"Is free government to be ever made a farce and a mockery?

"Not less than 30 cents a bushel is stolen off every bushel of wheat sold in the state of Minnesota by the elevator ring.

"The state elevator would end all this. The ring knows it.

"Are you ready to submit? Have you the spirit of freemen or the souls of slaves?

"Let the farmers arise in their might and denounce this rascality."

Mr. Donnelly is aroused and has a host of implicit followers. We will see what Gov. Nelson will do.

H. F. J.

Duluth, May 11th.

SUPERIOR.

SINCE the opening of navigation, on the 9th, the harbor has been filled with vessels and the wheat movement has been exceptionally lively. During the present week from three to four million bushels will be forwarded to Buffalo, almost

every outbound vessel since the opening being wheat laden. The unusual rush to get the wheat out is to avoid the elevator charges which attach after the 15 inst. The charter market has held firm at 3 cents to Buffalo before the 15th and 23½ cents, shippers option. While this lively wheat shipment is on, flour and other commodities have been held in check, somewhat. In the rush incident to the opening, and the necessity of fighting the big ice floe, but one serious accident occurred—that of the collision of whaleback No. 115, with the barge Thomas Wilson. A hole was punched into the former; damage \$10,000. The vessels up showed pretty rough usage as the effects of the ice encounter, but the fleet, so far, has come without mishap.

But little flour has gone out so far by water, yet the shipments for the remainder of the month are expected to be heavy. The following figures show the rates on flour from Superior to various points in the country, lake and rail, across lake and all rail, in cents per 100 lb:

Superior to—	Lake and Rail	Across Lake	All Rail
New York.....	22½	35½	37½
Boston.....	21½	37½	39½
Philadelphia.....	20½	33½	35½
Alb ny or Troy.....	21½	34½	36½
Rochester.....	16	29	31
Buffalo.....	12½	25½	27½
Baltimore.....	19½	32½	34½
Montreal.....	20½	35½	37½
Kingston.....	19½	34½	36½
Pittsburgh.....	19½	35½	37½
Chicago.....	12½	19½	21½
Detroit.....	10	15½	17½
New Orleans.....	20½	35½	37½
Reading or Harrisburg.....	20½	30½	32½
Cincinnati.....	10	20	22½
Toledo.....	10	19½	21½
Cleveland.....	10	22½	24½
Indianapolis.....	20½	19½	21½
Peoria.....	.....	.....	12½
Omaha.....	.....	.....	23
Des Moines.....	.....	.....	22½
Elmira.....	10½	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	20½	.....	.....

Continued rough weather has delayed work on the new elevators, yet all of them are nearing completion. Almost all the machinery is in place in the Belt Line Elevator, and the shafting is being put up and belting adjusted. The roof of the plant is covered with galvanized iron. Four, Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, wheat cleaners are in place, and the eight Fairbank's Scales are also fixed. These are beneath hoppers that hold 1,400 bushels each. The plant will be completed by the time the engine arrives. Engines for the Todd and Listman mills are to come from the Edw. P. Allis Co.'s shops before the engine for the elevators are delivered. The Todd engine is expected early in June and the mill will probably be in operation in July. Work is progressing on the Grand Republic mill, and the Minkota mill will be grinding in June.

It has finally been decided to temporarily suspend the Board of Trade until such time as conditions here will justify its continuance. The matter was again revived by a meeting to consider a petition to Gov. Peck

asking him to order the Minnesota inspectors off Wisconsin territory. C. J. Cullom, of the committee appointed on the matter, reported in favor of the petition; those dissenting were committeemen Barton and Ticknor. A meeting of the board was called to consider this matter and the following questions, which had previously been sent to the members:

1. Are you in favor of a "Superior board of trade?"
2. If in favor of a "Superior board of trade" will you please define the course it should pursue?
3. Do you favor Superior board of trade inspection and weighing? If so, when to take effect?
4. If not in favor of Superior inspection and weighing what means do you favor to raise a revenue for support of said board of trade?
5. Is not Superior inspection and weighing absolutely essential to the establishment of a Superior board of trade?
6. What disadvantage to the mills, if any, would arise from two inspections under the same system of rules? What disadvantage to elevators under same conditions.

Several replies were received prior to the meeting. John J. Atkinson was in favor of taking the bull by the horns and proceeding with the board. Mr. A. A. Freeman's view was more conservative and as it embodies those of three-fourths of the members it is given:

2. The Superior Board of Trade should in the first place mind its own business and not attempt to bite off more than it can chew; it is in its infancy and at present entirely inadequate to handling so great a question as the inspection and weighing of all the wheat here. By the above expression of minding its own business, etc., I mean no disrespect; it should go on and gradually build up a sample market on the same basis and on the same lines that other boards of trade have done.

3. Yes, I am in favor of a Superior board of trade inspection and weighing, the same to take effect when the elevator companies and grain men are practically unanimous in favor of it, and I should say that in no case would it be practicable at an earlier date than at the opening of the crop of 1894; and even then it would depend on the character of the crop. Whenever we attempt to handle all the inspection in Superior, it would be much easier to do so at the time when the elevators are empty, and starting in with a crop of good quality. Under these conditions there would be far less friction as between the country shippers and millers and other buyers here, and it would also be much easier to introduce the new certificates in distant markets.

4. I will answer this in a separate communication at the meeting on May 1.

5. No, inspection and weighing are not in any way essential to the establishment of a board of trade.

6. Two rival and immediately contiguous inspections are utterly impracticable, both to millers and elevator companies. The inevitable result of such a system would be cutting and slashing of grades.

The meeting of the board was a lively one, and after considerable debate it was resolved to suspend active operations until Aug. 1, and the minority report, asking Gov. Peck to remove the Minnesota inspectors, was laid on the table.

The South Superior yards of the Northern Pacific railroad will contain 14 tracks, each half a mile long, affording trackage for 720 cars. The company has territory to increase this capacity materially. The new yards of the Great Northern will be located between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-second streets. They will have a capacity for 640 cars.

The shipping business of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road, during the past close seasons has been almost, if not quite up to the anticipations of the company. Shipping of flour over this line has been practically suspended for the summer and, by the time it shall take up the business again, the road will be in better shape than ever to handle the big output of flour from the head of the lakes.

Manager Hillyer, of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, has a sample flour barrel, manufactured by the Herzog & Cottrell Company at Minneapolis. It is pronounced to be one of the best flour barrels in the market. The hoops are each bound with a copper wire sunken in a groove. The firm is negotiating for a site in this city, and will establish a factory here. The daily output will be 25,000 barrels.

At a recent meeting of the longshoremen the wage scale for the coming year was fixed—that of grain trimmers at \$1. a thousand. Last season the grain trimmers were divided into factions and the prices were cut below living rates. The union at present has about 100 members and is expected to increase this to 200 in a very short time. A large number of the members recreate in the lumber camps during the winter and return to work on the opening of navigation.

Articles of incorporation have been filed of an association which has for its object the erection of another elevator here. The incorporators are E. J. White, of Chicago, Hugh Steele and G. W. Horton, of Duluth, and Geo. Hillyer, Louis Hanitch and Wm. Slager of this city. It is stated that an elevator will be built in connection with the Russell-Miller mill, and will be of 500,000 bushels capacity. The company will buy and sell wheat, and do a general elevator business. It is incorporated as the Superior-Dakota Elevator Co.; capital stock \$100,000.

The steamer Geo. W. Roby, bound for Superior, was the first vessel to arrive in port this season, reaching her dock here Tuesday morning May 9, coal laden. One year ago she was the first vessel in and reached here April 22—sixteen days earlier. It was feared during the first part of the present week that a northeast wind would drive the ice float into

this end of the lake and again obstruct navigation, but up to this time the ice has not made its reappearance and the danger is probably past. None of the captains on the incoming vessels were over sanguine as to the outlook for the year's business. Rates of five-eighths of a cent on oats and one cent on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is not encouraging. The docks of the ore receiving ports are well supplied and the prospects that they will soon be cleared are not good. The northwest is demanding an enormous amount of coal and that must be shipped, but there is no money in that traffic. The unsettled condition of the tariff, the marine philosophers say, affects the iron ore market; no more ore will be bought than is needed for present uses, until the tariff on iron is made certain.

The earliest date for the opening of the locks at the Soo since their construction, was on April 17; the latest June 18, which occurred in 1855. During twenty-five, of the thirty-seven years since the construction of the locks, they have not been opened until after May 1.

During the past month there have been a few rather squally times in financial and business circles here, which, however, in nowise affect the grain or milling business. The stringency of the money market brought about unexpected refusals to extend credits and there has been a sort of general shaking up, but confidence in Superior and her industrial future is not impaired. The flurry is temporary, and already its effects are passing away. Superior is the clearing house for the East and West, just opening her doors for business, and these early reverses will soon be counted only as valuable experiences.

J. F. H.

Superior, May 12.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly \$45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complete toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW ORLEANS' NEW ELEVATOR.

The New Orleans "Picayune," in reporting the intention of the Illinois Central to build a grain elevator in that city, says: "The elevator project referred to is one which the grain merchants of the city have been urging for several years back, and the building of the elevator will serve to aid them in many ways. The grain which is intended for home consumption has either to be sacked in the West and brought here in the sacks or else it comes in bulk and has to be sacked here by hand and at some expense. After being sacked the grain has to be hauled to a warehouse, and by the time it gets off the hands of the merchants it has been drayed several times and considerable cost has been added to the original price. Under the elevator system the grain will come in bulk, be inspected at the elevator and a certificate issued and the grain will then be stored in bins until needed for shipment, and it can be sacked with but little trouble or waste of time, loaded into cars or hauled away at will. Of course, the simplification and cheapening of the business are counted upon to add to it, and in that way the Illinois Central will receive additional benefit. The Illinois Central will be the owner of the property, but the elevator will be public, the patrons of the road, however, receiving the preference. The original idea was to locate such an elevator on the river front, but the Poydras street location is as accessible, has the advantage of being on the same track with the Southport elevator, can be reached in any weather, and will be distinct and apart from the vast volume of business which is crowded into the narrow space alongside of the Mississippi. The few grain men at the Board of Trade, acquainted with the facts concerning the proposed elevator, expressed satisfaction at the announcement of the intentions of the Illinois Central. They are pleased with the location selected, and think that the trade will be greatly benefited."

The announcement that New Orleans is to have a new grain elevator will create no surprise, so rapid has been the extension of our grain trade during the last few years. In locating its new elevator at Poydras street, in the center of the city, instead of on the river front, the Illinois Central has abandoned precedent. The new elevator, however, is specially intended for home consumption, and will place it on an equality with that coming here for shipment abroad.

The present season may be regarded as a test of New Or-

leans as a grain market, and we may look for a steady growth of the business from this time forward, with new elevators constructed whenever the needs of the city require it. —N. O. Times-Democrat.

THE wheat exports for April are, so far as they go, materially better in proportion than those of the preceding part of the fiscal year. The export for April, 6,509,230 bushels, is only a little more than 2,000,000 bushels short of that for the corresponding month of last year, while for the whole ten months of the fiscal year the falling off is very close to 4,000,000 bushels a month. This confirms the previous indications that Europe generally is running on a rather narrow margin, and with the very unfavorable crop prospects abroad we may anticipate a continuous improvement in exportation, relatively if not absolutely. For the ten months ending April 30 we exported of corn, 29,132,609, against 64,893,844 the year before; of wheat, 95,775,419, against 133,410,877 bushels the year before, and of wheat flour, 13,606,205 barrels, against 12,885,177 the year before. The value of all the breadstuffs exported in April was \$12,621,155, a decrease compared with April 1892, of \$7,284,562. But the decrease for four months has been at the rate of \$11,012,025, and the decrease for ten months at the rate of \$9,541,171 a month. —N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

FOREIGN.

London, May 4.

This week we notice a slight increase in the consumption of bread, due, no doubt, to the scarcity of vegetables. We hear from Hungary they have had a steady rain in nearly all parts, and that it has saved the wheat, which is the principal crop in that country.

Imports for the week ending April 29 were 218,482 sacks of 280 lbs. In the corresponding week of last year we imported 114,041 sacks of 280 lbs.

It has been estimated that the food requirements of wheat to harvest time and flour (flour being reckoned as wheat) are 8,305,000 quarters, and the supplies at present in the country have been given at 9,480,176 quarters, so that there is sufficient wheat and flour in the country to last us until August 31 next.

The Grocers' Association in the North of England held a meeting the other day, at which many complaints were made respecting a practice, which is growing more common among certain provision dealers, of supplying, under the brands of high-class milling firms, inferior flours which had never been sent from the mills. Surely this is a case for the Merchandise Marks Act, which was passed to prevent unscrupulous traders from palming off an inferior as a superior article. —British and Foreign Confectioner.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow, May 3, 1893.

The past week has been devoid of interest in trade here; where business has transpired in any of the

leading articles buyers have had the advantage. Arrivals light. At our market to-day, wheat is quietly steady at last Wednesday's prices, after being rather easier on Monday. Flour continues slow. Minnesota and Winter Patents are fairly maintained; but secondary grades, though cheaper, are nearly immovable. Hungarians 3d. to 6d. dearer since last Wednesday, without, however, bringing any demand beyond recent minimum rates. Maize unchanged; American Mixed, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 per 280 lbs. Weather mild and damp. DUNLOP BROS., 13 Bothwell Street.

111 Union Street,
Glasgow, May 3, 1893.

Dear Sir—Our market for breadstuffs has been dull and featureless during the past week. Wheat has been without alteration in either value or demand. American flour slow for sale at late rates. Hungarian millers have again advanced their prices 6d per sack.

Today's market was poorly attended and trade was quiet. Wheat and flour being unaltered. Winter wheat patents in good consumptive demand; lower grades difficult of sale. The arrivals are light of both wheat and flour. The weather has been very favorable for the season of the year. Vegetation is now far advanced. Yours truly,

BELL, SONS & CO.

ALL KINDS.

OUT of a total of 74,000,000 bushels of grain shipped last year from the port of New York only 175,000 bushels were carried across the ocean in vessels of American register.

APPLICANT—"Don't you recognize me, Mr. President?"

Cleveland—"Yes, I recognize you, but I can't place you."

THE Indian population of the United States is 248,340. In 1492 they owned the entire country; they have now reserved for them 144,496 square miles.

MRS. HOUSER—"I wonder why it is they put a woman instead of a man on all the silver dollars?"

Houser—"Because money talks, Mrs. Houser, money talks."

A FRENCH statistician has estimated that a man 50 years old has worked 6,500 days, has slept 6,000, has amused himself 4,000, has walked 12,000 miles, has been ill 500 days, has partaken of 36,000 meals, eaten 16,000 pounds of meat and 4,000 pounds of fish, eggs and vegetables, and drank 7,000 gallons of fluid, which would make a lake of 800 feet surface if 3 feet deep.

"WHO is the smallest man mentioned in the bible," asked a woman with a most penetrating voice.

"Knee-Hi-Miah; ask me something harder," came from a man.

"No such thing," said another, "It was Peter, because he slept on his watch."

A COMPUTER of useless information has calculated that the wheels of a watch travel 3,558 1/2 miles a year and that the watch ticks during the same time 157,680,000 times.

BOSTON Transcript: Rollo—"Tell me, pa, is there any difference between common salt and chloride of sodium?"

Mr. Holliday—Yes, Rollo, a great difference. Salt is 2 cents a pound at the grocer's, while chloride of sodium is 50 cents a tea-spoonful at the druggist's.

LAST Christmas little Georgie expressed a great desire for a gun, and Xmas eve his mother told him that if he prayed for it very hard perhaps God would send him one. So little Georgie knelt down and began: "Now I lay me down to sleep—I want a gun; I pray the Lord my soul to keep—I want a gun; If I should die

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before I wake—I want a gun; I pray —" just then he lifted his eyes and on his bed right near him, there lay a gun. On spying it little Georgie exclaimed: "Where in h-ll did that come from?"

MRS. BROWNE—"Henry, we ought to take the children to the World's fair."

Browne—"I suppose so."

Mrs. B.—"You have a sister living in Chicago?"

Browne—"Well?"

Mrs. B.—"It is really a shame the way we have neglected her. I think we had better write and say we will visit her for a few weeks next summer."

POWER gives the following as a young lady's description of how a steam engine is made—according to the study she made of the subject on a recent visit to the Payne Engine Works, Elmira, N. Y.: "You pour a lot of sand into a box, and throw a lot of old stoves and things into a fire, and empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and the men all yell, and it's awfully dirty and smoky. And then you pour it out and let it cool and pound it; and then you put it in a thing that goes round, and try to break it; then you screw it to a thing that goes back and forth, that you can ride on, and that scrapes it and it squeaks; then you put it in a thing that turns it round, and you take a chisel and cut it; then you put it in a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together and paint it, and put steam in it and it goes awfully; and they take it up in the drafting room and draw a picture of it, and make one of wood just like it. And, oh, I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside and they pound just terribly; and then they tie it to the other thing—and oh, you just ought to see it go!"

TEACHER—How many bones have you in your body, Jimmie?"

Jimmie—"Two hundred and nine."

Teacher—"But the other pupils have not so many."

Jimmie—"Well, they ain't had fish for dinner, like me."



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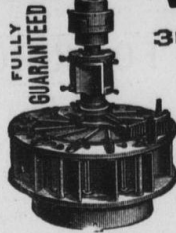
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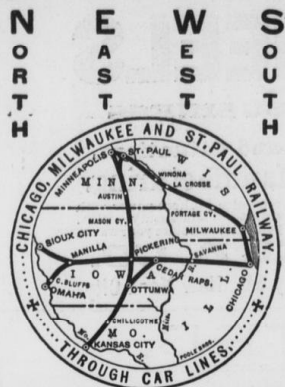
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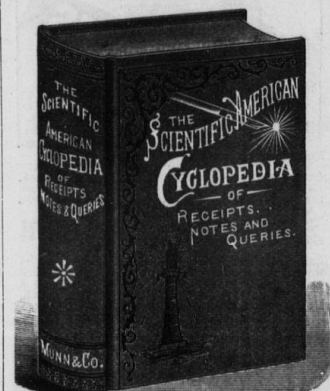
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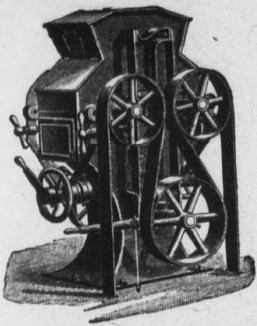
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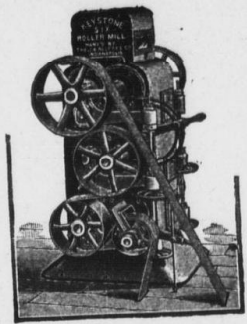
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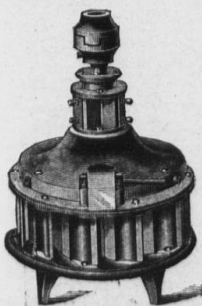
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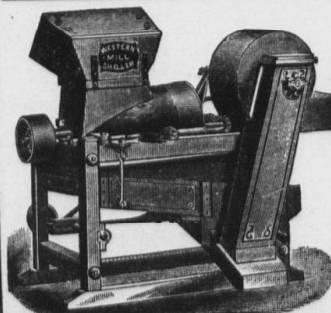


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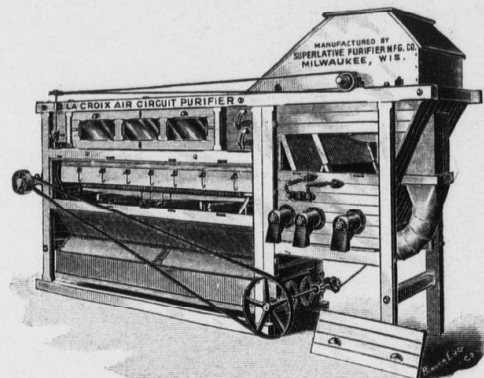
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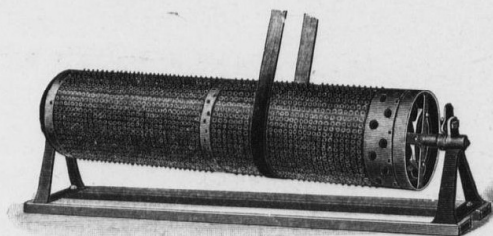
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